THE MORNING STAR

RECEIVES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE UNITED PRESS —AND— The Southern Associated Press.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—March 14.

Sun Rises	6.13 A M
Sun Sets	6.06 P M
Day's Length	11 h 54 m
High Water at Southport	7 40 A M
High Water at Wilmington	9.38 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 14.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 34°; 8 p. m., 35°; maximum, 40°; minimum, 33°; mean 36°.

Rainfall for the day, T; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.21.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Fair; slight northerly winds.

An area of high pressure extends from the Middle Atlantic coast across the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys to the western district. A barometric depression covers the southern Rocky mountain region and extends to the South Pacific coast. The weather is clear in the upper Mississippi valley and Lake regions and the Atlantic coast and Gulf districts.

A belt of clouds extends from the central Mississippi valley to the Northwest. The temperature has remained nearly stationary for the past twenty-four hours, except in the Northwest, where it is decidedly warmer in the Dakotas and colder in the Northern Rocky Mountain regions. Generally fair weather is indicated for Saturday in the Northern and Eastern districts.

The temperature will be higher in New England and the lower Lake regions and remain nearly stationary in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States.

OUTLINES.

The excitement in Frankfort, Ky., in regard to the situation of affairs in the Legislature continues; a resolution was offered in the Senate denouncing the Governor for sending a sheriff's posse to the Capitol to keep the peace. —The U. S. battleship Indiana has arrived at Port Royal, S. C., where she will be dry-docked. — The business situation of the country, according to Bradstreet, is less satisfactory than anticipated, but general trade shows no marked changes. — Spanish soldiers fired upon six small Cuban boys whom they met on the public road, killing them all. —Seventeen thousand additional troops have been sent from Spain to Cuba since the middle of February; Gomez and Maceo manage to avoid a pitched battle, although the most elaborate arrangements have been made to force them to fight or surrender; the insurgents have sufficient ammunition for skirmishes, but not enough to make a decided stand. — Meyer, Reinhard & Co., of Baltimore, clothing manufacturers, have made an assigament; their liabilities are estimated at $350 000. —President Cleveland is said to be giving attention to the situation in Cuba. — Some members of the Venezuelan Commission will go to Madrid and The Hague to examine documents bearing on the disputed territory. — Only three more ballots can be taken in the Kentucky Legislature for U. S. Senator as the session expires by limitation next Tuesday; very few believe that a Senator can be elected. — A reorganization committee of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been formed at the request of security holders. — N. Y. markets—Money on call easy at 3@3½ per cent.; last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3 per cent.; cotton was quiet; middling gulf 7 15-16c; middling 7 11-16c; Southern flour dull and easy; common to extra fair $2.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3 80; wheat—spot dull; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 77¾c; afloat 79¼c; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 88¼c, afloat 89½c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29 @29¼c; rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1.70@1.75.

A young New York thief caught stealing, shot himself because there was "no more fun in life." If he had lived he might have become a Republican politician, and gone on with his business and had lots of fun too.

There is a man in the Fitzgerald colony in Georgia who is doing a rushing business in what might be called agricultural dentistry. He has a stump puller which extracts stumps at the rate of one in seven minutes.

It is said that Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, has made $30,000 by his lectures and is going to Europe to "blow it in." At Henry's rate of living, if he tells the truth himself, it will last him about a year and a half, if he spends most of his time abroad in some country where living is cheap.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 148. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,828

Newspaper men are proverbally tough. They have to be to go through the the rough-and-tumble programme that falls to the lot of most of them. But one of the toughest on record is that pencil shover in New York who for twenty years has been carrying around in one of his lungs an inch and a quarter iron screw which he inadverently swallowed at that time. Now he is going to turn the X rays on it and hunt it up. It isn't every newspaper man who could raise an X even for that purpose.

One of the New York solons who doesn't see why foreign titled paupers should be permitted to come to this country and capture heiresses with big fortunes and an uncontrolable hankering for titles, proposes to levy a tax of two per cent. on the doweries of women who barter themselves away to foreign noblemen. He estimates that New York would realize an income of about $10,000,000 annually from that source. He is putting his estimate rather high, but he is on the right line.

Some Englishmen who are posted on the Venezuelan business are beginning to pick flaws in that blue book just made, and show that there are gross inaccuracies in it and much garbling in the translation of Spanish documents. The man who did the job tried to prove too much and gave England more than she claims.

A Florida paper speaks of a man down there who "is too nice a man to train with the Republicans." Well, you can't always tell. We have men in this State who wear clean linen, wash and look real nice, but they do that. But perhaps the Florida "nice" man is doing self-imposed penance for transgressions not known to the public.

The anti-Wilson tariff organs have been trying to make the farmers believe that this tariff has ruined the wool growing business in this country, but the reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the wool clip of 1895 was 309,748,000 pounds, an increase of 11,696,616 pounds over the clip of 1894.

There is one thing free wool has done, if it hasn't done anything else. It has discouraged the shoddy business, for now all wool goods can be bought as cheaply as shoddy was under the McKinley tariff.

The city of Fitzgerald, the capital of that new Georgia colony, which is not yet six months old, contains 8,000 people and is growing right along.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J H REHDER & Co—Spring goods.
W E SPRINGER & Co—The Chicago.
JAS D NUTT—Don't wait for the rush.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Agents to travel.
MISSES SCOTT AND BRAY—Dressmak'g

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Joe Newman returned last night from a trip North.

— Mr. L. Hahn, of Baltimore, is in the city, a guest of The Purcell.

— Mr. H. U. Butters, of Hub, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Jas. D. Swinson, of Warsaw, one of the STAR'S old friends, is in the city.

— Mr. A. W. Swann and wife, of Erie, Pa., are in the city, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mrs. P. Quince Moore has returned from a visit to relatives at Rutherfordton.

— Mr. R. N. Grant, of Norfolk, Va., was in the city yesterday, registered at The Purcell.

— Capt. V. V. Richardson, of Whiteville, was in the city yesterday on a business visit.

— Miss Margaret Watson, who has been teaching school near Long Creek, Pender county, is in the city.

Cotton Receipts and Exports.

Receipts of cotton here yesterday 806 bales; same day last year 125. Receipts for the week ended March 13th, 960 bales; same week last year, 4,840. Receipts for the crop year to this date 159 763 bales; to same date last year, 226,405.

Exports since September 1st, 1895, domestic, 21,935, against 17,489 last year; foreign, 128,331; last year, 192,298 bales.

Stock at this port, 9.795 bales; at same date last year, 17,998.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Warmer Saturday; north to northeast winds.

— There was 7.6 feet water in the river at Fayetteville Thursday at 8 a. m.

— Instruction in elocution will be given a few pupils at No. 218 North Front street, up-stairs.

— Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Ellen Roberts of Beaufort, N. C., and Mr. J. Nelson Woolford of the U. S. revenue cutter *Colfax*, at Beaufort, Thursday, March 29th.

— Wm. Mazone, colored, charged with disorderly conduct, was tried and found guilty yesterday in Justice Bunting's court, but judgment was suspended upon payment of the costs in the case.

— The British schooner *Utrica* cleared yesterday for Halifax, Nova Scotia, with 1,810 barrels of tar, 650 pitch and 2 varnish, shipped by Paterson, Downing & Co., and valued at $3,470.

— A protracted meeting will commence at Grace M. E. church to-morrow. Services will be held every night next week at 8 o'clock. Visitors and strangers are cordially invited to attend these services.

— The subscription committee of the Fair Association are meeting with encouraging success; they report that merchants realize that large subscriptions are needed to raise the necessary amount, ten thousand dollars.

AT THE RACES.

Rather Small Attendance—Three Events—The Winners.

Probably on account of the inclement weather yesterday only a small crowd attended the races given by the Gentlemen's Driving Association. There were three races, as follows:

1st race—Entries, S. W. Sanders, black gelding "G. A. B.;" S. P. Conan, bay gelding "Limber Jim" and Jno. A. Arringdale, gray mare (no name given). The first heat was won by "G. A. B.;" time 2 53 4 5. Arringdale's grey mare was second. Second heat won by "G. A. B.;" time 2 53; "Limber Jim second.

Second race—Entries, Dr. L. B. Sasser, black gelding "Foxey Clay," and J. I. Metts, grey gelding "Rock." The first heat was won by "Rock;" time, 2.15. The second heat was won by "Foxey Clay;" time, 3.05; and having distanced "Rock" in this heat he was awarded the race.

Third race—Entries, Dr. Joe Shepherd, bay gelding "Freeze;" W. M. Howey, black gelding "Black Diamond," and G. G. Watt, bay gelding "Rosa Beemus." The first heat was won by "Freeze." time, 3.05; "Rosa Beemus" second. Second heat, won by "Freeze;" time, 2.47, "Rosa Beemus" did not enter this heat.

Starter, Mr. Dan'l Quinlivan. Judges of the race, Capt. J. I. Metts and Messrs. J. F. Gause and Thos. Carroll.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—48 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 8 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—186 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 10 bbls rosin, 29 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—225 bbls rosin, 21 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R.—74 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 86 bbls rosin.

Steamer D. Murchison—3 bales cotton, 105 casks spirits turpentine, 78 bbls rosin, 178 bbls tar.

Larkin's flat—39 bbls tar.

Autry's raft—140 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 306 bales, spirits turpentine, 125 casks; rosin, 534 bbls; tar, 275 bbls; crude turpentine, 4 bbls.

ST. JAMES—LENT, 1896.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m, 5 p m
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 7.30 a m, 5 p m.
Wednesdays, 11 a m, 8 p m.
Fridays, 11 a m, 8 p m.

THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m.
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45 a m.
Annunciation, 7.30 a m.
Maunday Thursday, 8 p m.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7.30, 11 a m, 6 p m.
Thursday, 7.30 a m, 6 and 8 p m.
Good Friday, 9 a m, 12 m, 6 p m.
Saturday, 7.30 a m.
Rector's Bible Class, Fridays, 4 p m.
Joint Services, Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
Easter Collections for the Church Debt.
The Bishop's Visitation, Sunday, April 26th.

House-breakers on Water Street.

The office at Mr. J. A. Springer's coal yard, on Water street, between Princess and Chesnut, was entered by thieves Thursday night, but so far as could be ascertained, nothing was taken. The money drawer was broken open and the safe showed signs of having been tampered with. The thieves gained entrance to the building by breaking open the back door.

Sellers-Swann.

At Southport, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Miss Hattie Sellers, of that place, was married to Mr. A. W. Swann, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Anderson in the Methodist church. The newly-married couple came up to Wilmington in the afternoon, and will leave to-day for Brooklyn.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

CRIMINAL COURT.

Winding Up the Business of the Term—The Grand Jury Submit Report.

The Criminal Court practically concluded the business of the term yesterday, when the grand jury submitted their report, as follows, and were discharged:

To the Hon. O. P. Meares, Judge of the Criminal Court of New Hanover County:

We, the grand jury of this term, do herewith present you with our report, with recommendations, etc.

We have examined into and acted upon thirty-nine cases, and have found thirty-four true bills and five not true bills, besides many other matters that we have tried to ferret out.

We have visited the jail, or county prison, and we find everything there very neat and clean and in good order. The prisoners make no complaint as to treatment or provisions. We examined the provisions in a cooked and raw state and find the quality and quantity good, and we cheerfully commend Mr. King, the jailor, for his good management.

We would like to call the attention of the county commissioners to one thing which we think of vital importance to the health of the prisoners, and that is the necessity of a bath house, and the compelling of prisoners to wash clean before being placed in confinement; and also, the necessity of changing clothing for a prison suit. In this way all of the vermin and filth would be eradicated from their persons and would tend to the comfort of all concerned. We have also visited and inspected the County Home and Workhouse, and we find everything in very good order and very neatly kept and clean; the inmates cheerful and no complaint from any of them; plenty of provisions and wood, and in every room a good fire. All the inmates expressed themselves as well satisfied.

We also wish to express our opinion as to something concerning the City of Wilmington, which is a part of this county and furnishes most of the business for this court and grand jury. Many and bitter complaints are made of the houses of ill-fame, especially the locality of Fourth street between Church and Castle, and we think that an officer should be stationed continually in that neighborhood, especially at night, to protect the interests of the respectable citizens of that locality, as it is almost a matter of impossibility for a grand jury to get any hold upon the class of people [complained of]. We would further recommend to the city government the necessity of employing a detective to ferret out the rascality and abominable dens of immorality and iniquity that exist in this city of churches and Christian people. No one has any idea of the quantity and quality of it who has not examined into it. It is almost impossible for a jury to get at them; in many instances they are kept up and fostered by citizens who own and rent the property to such people and it could be in many instances remedied if they would only inquire and look into the class that inhabit these houses, which they could very readily find out from most any of the officers of the police.

We further recommend that the city of Wilmington utilize some of the prisoners in improving the road on Fourth street to Smith's creek on the city limits, as we find the county road in much better condition than the city's street, and this being a much used thoroughfare it should be kept in better condition.

Very respectfully,
JNO. T. KEEN,
Foreman.

Fires in Wilmington in 1895.

There were 111 alarms of fire turned in during the year ending December 31st, 1895. The insurance loss was $33,700. The exhibit is a creditable one to the Fire Department and is largely due to promptness in sending in alarms and in responding thereto. A large proportion of the fires was near the outskirts of the city, where the water supply is scant, necessitating the laying of long lines of fire hose. If more hydrants were provided the firemen would better able to cope with fires in outlying sections of the city.

With the Cape Fear steam fire engine stationed in the First Ward, the apparatus of the department is now more evenly distributed throughout the city than heretofore.

Cold Weather.

Cloudy weather yesterday morning protected this section from frost. The temperature, however, was near the freezing point, the minimum reported by the Weather Bureau being 33 degrees. Frost was reported from Jacksonville, Fla., and Charleston, S. C., with minimum temperature 44 degrees. There were light flurries of snow in Wilmington in the morning.

The weather South has been more severe than here. Reports from Holly Springs, Water Valley, Columbus and Canton, Mississippi, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama, were that snow fell all day Thursday, but the snow melted as fast as it fell. At Greenville, Miss., it fell to a depth of four inches and great damage has been done to the fruit crop and tender vegetables.

Says It's a Fake Story.

King's Weekly, published at Greenville, N. C., says:

The Newbern *Journal* has published an account of the disinterment of Charles Wooten, who lived near Johnson's Mills, where he died and was buried about five years ago. About a month ago his remains were disinterred and removed. The *Journal's* informant says the body was turned on one side and one side of the coffin broken off, showing that he had revived and made a terrible struggle for liberty.

We have seen and talked with a gentleman who lives within a mile and a half of where the disinterment was made, who has seen several of the parties who assisted in it, in fact passed by while it was being made, and he says the whole thing is a lie.

Small Fire.

Fire broke out yesterday afternoon on the roof of a two-story frame house owned and occupied by Jas. Lowry, colored, on Campbell between Fourth and Fifth streets. It was extinguished before much damage resulted. There was no insurance.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

FARMERS PREPARING FOR BIG CROPS OF COTTON.

Polk Miller's Lecture—The Bird Law Expires—Parkhurst Society—The Late Col. Faison's Will—Mrs. Arrington—Argument in the Winslow Case.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 13.

The proceeds from Polk's Miller's lecture in Burlington were $41.50.

From all parts of the county comes the news that preparations for a big cotton crop are being made by the farmers. The same conditions may be said to exist all over the South and with a good season, the South will likely produce her greatest crop. Executive Clerk Hinton says that the farmers are not devoting all their time to cotton to the detriment of home supplies. He says the idea of making home supplies on the farm as far as is possible, has been thoroughly impressed on the farmer.

A great many people have been out for birds during the past few days. The bird law expires Saturday.

The ice factory started again yesterday.

The Parkhurst Society is getting ready for business. Dr. Tuttle says the wickedness of this city is too open and brazen. He says he can stand as much devil as anybody, but he won't allow the devil to walk over him. He will not tell his plans, but says the Society is going to swoop down on the gambling houses.

It has been claimed that the blue birds were killed out by the severe Winter of two years ago. This is not the case, so a number of farmers say. They claim that these birds can be seen in the country often.

The will of the late Col. Faison was admitted to probate yesterday. His widow, Mrs. Annie H. Faison, qualified as executrix. The estate is worth about $28,000.

Mrs. P. D. B. Arrington was downed again. It was no unusual experience; she is used to it; she will be heard from again.

The argument of the case of Lieut. Winslow will be continued to-day. Attorney General Osborne will open the case against Winslow. He will be followed by Mr. R. H. Battle for the State. Mr. Sol Weill, counsel for Winslow, will have the closing speech.

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

Rev. Mr. Oliver's Lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Last Evening.

Rev. Will B. Oliver, upon invitation of the Y. M. C. A., delivered a most interesting and instructive and historical lecture on the Cuban struggle for independence.

Mr. Oliver maintained that the Cubans had a most emphatic right to rebel against the misrule of the Spanish Government. That as the Spanish Government had never permitted there even the slightest form of home rule, or representation in the framing of laws for Cuba though having again and again promised the Cubans a home government—and had always violated this promise—that Cuba did have a most deserving cause to fight for.

Mr. Oliver brought to light many historic points of interest, and his discourse was from begining to end a master effort, displaying much thought and preparation. The speaker was indeed eloquent in his appeal for the Cubans and all his assertions he backed with historic authority.

Any one listening to this most scholarly address could not but be a sympathizer with the Cubans.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale," are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

The Churches.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunningim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. at 7.45 p. m by the pastor. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Class meeting at 7 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. R. A. Willis, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m and 7.30 p.m. Young people's meeting at 10 a. m in the lecture room. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

Chapel of the Good Shepard, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a m and 8 p m.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B Harrell, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Wanted.

I WILL PAY 15 PER CENT. PREMIUM FOR Wilmington Savings and Trust Co. Stock and 25 per cent. premium for the Atlantic National Bank Stock. Apply to
D. O'CONNOR,
mar 10 tf Real Estate Agent.

Don't Wait for the Rush! !
Be prepared for them.
GIVE THEM A WARM RECEPTION. YOU CAN DO IT WITH
"Cornean's Bed Bug Interceptic."
Pleasant to use. Does the work. Most Druggist sell it, 20c a bottle.
JAMES D. NUTT,
mar 13 tf Manufacturer.

Seed Potatoes,
Early Rose.
FULL AND FRESH STOCK
GENERAL GROCERIES.
Agricultural Salt.
KAINIT ACID PHOSPHATE,
Ammoiated Guano.
For sale by
WORTH & WORTH.
jan 15 tf

EVER ONWARD

And upward is our motto; remembering the rule, that economy is the road to wealth. We have made special efforts for years to try to buy our goods for less than their real value, and we likewise try to sell them on the same basis.

Dress Goods, Dress Goods.

Dress Plaids, 28 inches wide, bright, pretty colors, at 10c a yard; 33 inches wide at 15c a yard. A lovely line of Half Wool Plaids 36 inches wide, in bright, stylish colors for Spring trade, at 25c. A better line and nicer goods at 40 and 60c a yard. A 36 inch Henrietta at 15c a yard; 39-inch, all colors, at 25c a yard. Silks for shirt-waist and evening dresses. We have them in solid colors, plaids and figures for 25, 29 35 and 50c. We also have a nice line of pearl buttons, in large and small sizes, from 5c to $1.50 per dozen. In new style goods, a Taffa Silk at 10c a yard. White Goods, Lawn, Piques, Wash Linens and Dimity. In Book Fold Laws, from 6 to 25c. In Dimities, we have a lovely line, 36 inches wide, at 18c per yard. Wash Linens, all colors, at 5 cents a yard. Notions of all styles. Ladies' and Gent's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in plain white and colored bordered, at 5c a piece. A very pretty Cambric Handkerchief, hemstitched, for 10c a piece. Children's Handkerchiefs, in colored borders, at 8c a piece. In Hosiery, our 10c line of Children's Hose are fast black, double sole and full regular size. Our 12½c line are double heel and toe, seamless, warranted fast black. Our line of Ladies' Black Hose at 5, 10 and 15c up to 85c a pair.

You will find us at 119 North Front Street, opposite Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.
Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
mar 8 tf

CASH TALKS.

THE
Alderman Hardware Co.
are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on
Plows, Plow Castings,
HAMES, HAME STRINGS,
Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,
Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,
Iron King Cook Stoves
AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.
Alderman Hardware Co.
29 South Front Street,
jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SAFES!
All Sizes and Make.
WRITE OR CALL ON
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market Street,
jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

The Sampson Democrat,
Published Every Thursday.
L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
One Year $1; Six Months 50c.
It pays business men to advertise in it. Rates and sample copies furnished upon application.
Address
The Sampson Democrat,
feb 16 tf CLINTON, N. C.

Spring
DRESS GOODS!
WE ARE RECEIVING THE PRETTIEST LINE EVER SHOWN ON OUR COUNTERS.
SPECIAL.
An attractive line of
BLACK DRESS GOODS
in fancy weaves from
50c to $1.50 Per Yard.
To get them introduced to our trade they will be offered a great deal below real value.
You will find it to your interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
NOTICE.—Look out for our
Special Sales Week.
WATCH FOR OUR NEXT AD.
Yours anxious to please,
J. H. REHDER & CO.,
'Phone 115. Next Fourth Street Bridge.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2 00 or over.
mar 10 tf

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask
We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.
W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building,
dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

"BALL-BEARING"

OUTING SHOES
SEE THAT THIS TRADE MARK IS ON HEEL OF EVERY SHOE.
C. H. FARGO & CO.
Manufacturers, Chicago,
BICYCLE SHOES
EQUIPPED WITH
PRATT LACE FASTENERS
For Sale by
MEN'S $3.00. LADIES' $1 $2.50.
Mercer & Evans,
mar 1 tf 115 Princess Street.

Beans, Beans, Beans.
Large Stock Just Received
EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF
VEGETABLE
—AND—
Farm Seeds
Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from
Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,
DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
Wilmington, N. C.
feb 9 tf

Handkerchief Extracts.
Lovers of Fine Extracts should call at Hardin's Palace Pharmacy and inspect his elegant line of new and fashionable odors. Rhine Violets and Violets of Sicily are especially fine, and are having a big sale.
J. H. HARDIN,
Prop. Palace Pharmacy.
'Phone 55.
126 South Front street, VonKampen Block, Next to Seed Store (old stand). mar 8 tf

THE MORNING STAR
THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.
The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE
NEW SPRING GOODS
Are Now Being Daily
Received in
Every Department
—AT—
Johnson & Fore's
No. 111 Market St.
feb 23 tf

BOWDEN
LITHIA WATER,
The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder.
A positive specific for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and all diseases having their origin in Uric Acid Diathesis,
NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA,
and INSOMNIA.
Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal.
Beware of Artificial and Imitation Lithia Waters they are danger us!
Send postal for illustrated Booklet.
Bowden Lithia Water
is sold by all dealers, or
Bowden Lithia Springs Co.,
174 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 8 D&W 1y

$250,000
To lend on any good security at the
Atlantic National Bank,
Wilmington, N. C.,
in amounts from $100 to $15,000.
Unsurpassed facilities in every department of Banking extended to all customers in and out of the city. Special attention given to accounts of non-residents.
J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.
W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.
mar 8 tf

Free Freights.
5 boxes Star Lye.
5 boxes Good Luck Powder.
5 boxes M Lye.
5 boxes Cakes.
5 barrels Snuff.
5 boxes Starch.
5 boxes Tobacco.
50 dozen Coats' Cotton.
100 pounds Ball Cotton.
All at regular prices, freights prepaid. W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 206 North Water street,
mar 8 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Molasses.
Two lots New Crop just received. Our stock
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
full and complete.
Houlton Rose & Peerless Seed Potatoes.
A consignment N. C. Hams.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
feb 26 D&W tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper n North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $7 00 per year, $3 50 for six months, $1 75 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $9 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line o f first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time ctually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only inch remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable n every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for tirictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at tranment rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to he position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14

THE STRADDLE FORESHADOWED

The Ohio Republican Convention did the expected and also the logical thing when it endorsed the candidacy of Wm. McKinley for the Presidency, and gave him the best send off it could put up. This was to be expected, for Mr. McKinley is not only a very distinguished citizen of that State, but a very distinguished Republican, and one of the ablest champions of a high protective tariff for protection's sake to be found in public life. This not only makes him a favorite with his party in Ohio, but also makes him the logical candidate of his party.

Having so strongly endorsed him, of course there was nothing left to be done in that line but endorse his tariff record and hence it followed as a matter of course that the platform should declare unequivocally for a protective tariff, and condemn without stint the tariff which took the place of the McKinley tariff. That's one of the cards they are going to play or try to play in the next Presidential campaign. This has been foreshadowed for some time and has been expected. But they haven't got such a dead sure thing on this as they may think they have as a good thing to bank on, for their calculations may be knocked out by facts, which are potent things to rub the gloss off of theories.

Just now there is a deficit in the Treasury and a shortage in revenues to meet the necessary expenditures of the Government; but there is a greater shortage in the internal revenue taxes than in the customs receipts, which have been steadily increasing month by month since the Wilson tariff went into operation. If times should improve, and the customs receipts increase proportionately as they have within the past year they will be estopped from cavilling at the Wilson tariff as the cause of revenue deficits, and will have to resort to some other dodge. Their only hope to play that successfully is in the continuance of dull times, which will keep down imports and keep down customs receipts. An industriel revival, with an increase in prices of farm products, which would put the people on their feet and give them some money to spend would lay these tariff plotters out as cold as a wedge.

As might be expected, too, they denounced the course pursued in the matter of pensions by this administration and pledged the Republican party to look with tender solicitude to the old soldiers who had won and are justly entitled to their country's gratitude. In as much as there are more pensioners in Ohio than in any other State, and as they receive more pension money it is not to be supposed that a Republican convention would fail to proclaim its devotion to the soldier and make a unanimous bid for soldier votes. That's business, and when it comes to playing for votes the Republican platform builders understand the game.

But the most suggestive and significant plank in the platform, and the one in which the people as a whole are the most interested, is the financial plank, in which they declare their attitude on the money question, which reads as follows:

"We contend for honest money, a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the msiatenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal."

This is interesting because it shows how they propose to straddle on the silver question and foreshadows the straddle that will be made at St. Louis. It is a word for word reiteration of the platform adopted by the last Republican State convention, which was a reaffirmation of the financial plank in their national platform of 1892. Both the Republican and Democratic platforms in 1892 had this plank, with a slight difference in the phrasing of it, and yet since then there has been a continuous and most aggressive agitation of the money question by men who were either not in favor of this plank or who didn't understand it or who didn't believe that it had been or was likely to be carried out in good faith by the representatives of either the Republican or Democratic parties. And yet in the face of this wide-spread dissatisfaction and agitation, in the face of the fact that no move had been made by these so-called bimetallists to establish the bimetallism that would put silver on the same plane with gold, the party manipulators at Columbus had the monumental cheek to reaffirm that worm-eaten old chestnut which was utilized four years ago and has been on the shelf ever since.

This will hardly prove satisfactory to the New York Chamber of Commerce, which in its recent appeal to the people of the country declared that the time had passed for dodging or straddling utterances on the money question, and that the two great parties must come out squarely for the gold standard, and so unequivocally that every one would know what was meant. This was said with the financial planks of 1892 before them. They evidently didn't mean that either of the parties should straddle with the plank of 1892, but come squarely out for gold or silver.

It this is to be the plank adopted by the St. Louis convention, then as far as the Republican party is concerned it will be the fight of 1892 repeated with the same ambiguous, unmeaning platform, which may be interpreted one way by one man and another by another, and any way that any one wanted to interpret it. Our impression is that they will not find it a very easy thing to palm off on the silver Republicans of the West; but that is what they are going to try to do.

MINOR MENTION.

The failure of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which from a small beginning had grown into a powerful system and was long regarded as one of the soundest corporations in this country, came as a surprise to people who knew nothing of its embarrassments, but the sequel shows how easy it is under incompetent management to wreck what it took a life time of good and able management to build up. The following, which we clip from an editorial in the Chattanooga *Times*, throws some light on the cause of this wrecking:

"The waste and plundering of the great property that was built up with such care and immense labor, by John E. Garrett, have at last brought the only possible result. Never was a property more ruthlessly looted. Never a magnificent system of roads in this country was so mismanaged, as was the Baltimore & Ohio during the years of Bob Garrett's presidency. He behaved like a child who had become the "proud possessor" of a big and intricate plaything, which he concluded to pick and knock to pieces in order to find out "how it was made;" and he had plenty of fast, reckless, dissipated young companions to help him.

"He became famous for never wearing the same suit of clothes two days together. He was known to be the owner of some scores of hats and caps. His familiars told the reporters that Bob spent $800 to $1,000 a quarter for boots and shoes, never wearing a pair more than a week. His palatial home was carried on after the style the facts here stated would indicate. He was known from Maine to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and from Sandy Hook to the Golden Horn, as a 'high roller.'

"He was not known as a railroad man of any solid sort; he was never suspected of being the possessor of sound sense, of any kind, and least of all was he charged with having business sense. The millions he held and the other millions he controlled, made of him a shining mark for all sorts of sharps, their real aim, of course, being the coffers of the phenomenally rich and prosperous Baltimore & Ohio railway. One gang of telegraph leeches talked the young president into building a system of lines at an enormous cost. The express sharks made him believe he could add enormously to the road's income by adding an express business instead of allowing the established companies to do business on his road. A sleeping coach gentleman wheedled Bob into equipping the Baltimore and Ohio with his alleged palace cars.

"After millions of the road's money had been squandered on these innovations they were sold out for a song apiece; meantime the promoters of the schemes grewa rich off the spoil, had betaken themselves to other fields.

"And poor Bob Garrett went from bad to worse. Finally his rather slim stock of mental equipment gave way; he became a hopeless maniac, and is now a comparatively poor man, an inmate of a private asylum.

* * *

The situation in the Republican camp is not one of brotherly harmony. The Republican bosses seem to take it for granted that the nomination for the Governorship must come to one of them, and this has started a rivalry among the self-sacrificing patriots which has evoked a good deal of feeling, and may result in a good deal of hair-pulling now and more or less knifing after the nominations are made. The three leading candidates so far are Judge Russell, Col. Dockery and Col. Boyd. Col. Boyd and Congressman Settle are residents of the same district and of adjoining towns. Col. Dockery and Congressman Settle are kinsmen. It seems that Mr. Settle has been boosting the Dockery boom, and has his strikers legging for his kinsman, which Col. Boyd's friends say is a breach of faith with Boyd, whom Settle promised to support for the Governorship provided that he (Boyd) would not interfere with Settle's Congressional aspirations and come out as a candidate against him. They say that Boyd has faithfully kept his part of the compact, while Settle, now that he is in, has jumped the fence, deserted Boyd, and is throwing all his influence for his Richmond county kinsman. Hence the indignation of Boyd's following, and hence the possibility of knifing later on.

* * *

Senator Hill made about the fairest and most sensible speech in opposition to the House belligerency resolutions that has so far been made and yet it was a hair splitting speech which was based more on the shadow than on the substance of the resolution which he opposed. He objected to the declaration that this Government should intervene to protect "the legitimate interests of our citizens," this being in his opinion a sordid motive for intervention; but if Senator Hill lived to be as old as father Adam was before he "shuffled off this mortal coil" he would never see the day when nations act from a purely chivalrous and disinterested standpoint. It may possibly be, as he says, that there was no necessity for the third resolution, to which he objects, but that resolution was simply a gentle hint to both the opposing parties in Cuba that unless the rights and property of American citizens in Cuba were respected this Government would feel in duty bound to see that they were. Senator Hill's scornful denunciation of the sordidness of such a declaration may bespeak chivalric impulses, but that is all, there isn't any real point in it. All this haggling is simply destroying the influence that these resolutions would have if they were adopted with something like spirit and unanimity.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The striking display of sympathy with Dr. Jameson and his companions which British peers are making will not be pleasant to President Kruger or the German Emperor. Now, as ever, England is willing to condone anything that ministers to her lust for empire.—*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— The McKinley stock in Alabama seems to be far above par. The quiet canvass that Allison has been making in this State does not wake the colored citizen up as it ought to do. If they only knew it, Allison is the man they ought to support.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— Cuba is to be free—the mandate has been spoken. Freedom may not come at once through prompt and generous action of the nation that has specially and rightly charged itself with the custody of liberty in the Western hemisphere. Legislative timidity and executive stubbornness may retard it; but come it must, soon or late, and only so can it come. Why not soon? Why not now?—*New York Journal Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Marie—Is Mabel jealous of her husband?

Nellie—Jealous! I should think so. Why, on their wedding trip she wouldn't even let him admire the scenery.—*Tid-Bits.*

—"Have you seen that new woman barber just around the corner?"

"Do you mean to tell me that the new woman has begun to shave?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "Mamma, teacher whipped a boy to-day for whispering in school."

"Well, that was right."

"But, mamma, he hollered ten times as loud as he whispered."—*Chicago Record.*

— "My pockets have been picked," cried the beardless woman, and I know who did it. The armless wonder has been sitting right alongside of me all the morning.—*Harper's Basar.*

— She—"Why don't you marry her? She's a jewel—a pearl."

He—"Yes, I know she is; but I don't care for the mother of pearl."—*New York Recorder.*

— Facetious Whip (to cyclist)—Don't look as if yer fed that there hanimal o' your'n over well.

Cyclist (on pneumatic)—Quite mistaken! He had a jolly good blow-out only this morning!—*Fun.*

— Columbus *News*: The Sunny South Colony was visited by Mr. J. H. Maxwell, representing the Columbus *News* and the writer, last Friday, and the trip proved to be a singularly pleasant and instructive one. If seeing is believing there is no possible doubt that the colonists are on the high road to success.

Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease.

"About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, Creeping sensation in my legs, Slight palpitation of my heart, Distracting confusion of the mind, Serious loss or lapse of memory. Weighted down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite And felt my vitality wearing out, I was weak, irritable and tired. My weight was reduced to 160 lbs., In fact I was no good, on earth.

A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decidde to try a bottle of DR. MILES' Restorative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-yr.-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

When I had taken the sixth bottle My weight increased to 176 lbs., The sensation in my legs was gone; My nerves steadied completely; My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is A great medicine, I assure you."

Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price, by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
Restores Health

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. 25 Doses, All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Free change. June 15 17 su tu th

A WONDERFUL FILTER.

HOW THE BLOOD IS KEPT PURE

Health Comes From Pure Blood, Which Depends on the Filter Within You—Your Kidneys Are Nature's Filter.

Pure blood nourishes the body.

New blood is made every minute. As it goes to the lungs, and then passes through the body, it deposits new flesh, fat, bones, etc., and takes up worn out matter.

If the kidneys act perfectly this worn out matter is filtered from the blood and thrown out of the body. If the kidneys are sick they not only leave bad matter in the blood but sometimes take out the good. Nothing is more poisonous than bad blood. A proof of this is Rheumatism, which is simply blood poisoning. Bright's disease is the kidneys working the wrong way by taking good food from the blood.

Our kidneys are very important organs. Simply because we don't take enough care of them, we are sick oftener than we need be.

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Anæmia, Neuralgia, Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Bladder Troubles, Gravel, Diabetes, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, etc., are distressing "diseases." But back of them all are the sick kidneys.

Once these filters are made to work perfectly, all such diseases vanish.

All can be cured by Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills which have a special curative action on the kidneys. By revitalizing the kidneys, Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills give them new strength. Their sickness is cured. The filter is cleared and renewed.

You feel a great difference at once. Your complexion will clear, your whole body gets renewed life.

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills will cure you where other medicines fail.

Endorsed by physicians and druggists.

TAKEAPILL. Take the best. Take Hobbs. Dr. Hobbs Little Liver Pills don't gripe. Price 10c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Monroe *Journal*: We are told that during the measles epidemic, one neighborhood had 137 cases with no deaths.

— Southport *Leader*: Mrs. Caroline Bensel died at the home of her son, Mr. R. B. Bensel, in this city yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Mrs. Bensel was a native of this county, and was born February 26, 1824.

— Charlotte *News*: Col. John Robinson, ex Commissioner of Agriculture, who travels all through the State, says: "I am a Democrat, I want you to understand, and nothing else. But I'll tell you this; the silver sentiment is very strong and it is rooted in this State. The silver men will carry this State, regardless of party lines, and I do not believe any gold bug can carry it."

— Greensboro *Record*: Dr. R. K. Gregory received this morning a handsome sterling silver medal, awarded by Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys at Washington for meritorious inventions. Dr. Gregory's inventions being his bicycle tire and brakes. The medal is accompanied by a U. S. Treasury certificate as to its standard fineness. It is of fine silver, exceedingly artistic and effective. This action places Dr. Gregory in line for competition for the big prize—$1,800 in cash.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: It was reported here last Friday that our friend Mr. J. W. Belk, one of the leading citizens of Buford township, was dead. He came in on Saturday, however, alive, well and as jolly as ever, and had a handshaking all around with friends. —— During February 577 tons of guano were delivered here for the farmers in this vicinity. And the guano rush to this point continues, something near 250 tons having been delivered for Monroe proper since the first of this month.

— Wilson *Advance*: His many friends were pained to hear of the death of Mr. Lum Winstead, which occurred Saturday night at 12 o'clock at his home on Pender street. The deceased was 48 years old. ——Last Monday night at Fremont some one broke into an out house of Mr. John Aycock, a prominent citizen of that place. Mr. Aycock heard him, but before he could dress and get out the thief was gone He at once went to Mr. Ben Aycock, who has charge of the blood hounds that Wayne county has just purchased, secured the dogs went back to the house the thief had entered and began to track him. After a little the dogs struck the trail and went towards a swamp near there and when they came to the edge of it instead of stopping went in and in a few minutes had found their man. He was white but we have been unable to learn his name.

Imprisoning the Arm.

"Your worship," said the wily solicitor who was defending the stalwart prisoner in the dock, "you cannot possibly convict my client of house breaking. I submit, sir, with all reverence, that neither morality nor legally can you convict him. I will tell you why. Mr. Sikes here, as the evidence clearly proves, did not break into any house at all. He found the parlor window open, as the witnesses admit, and all he did was to put in his right arm and remove some unimportant articles. Now, sir, Mr. Sikes' arm is not he himself, and I fail to see how you can punish the whole individual for a fault committed by only one of his limbs."

"Very well, sir," said the cautious Solomon on the bench. "I have heard of a similar defense before today, so I find the prisoner's arm guilty and sentence it to six months' imprisonment. The gentleman himself can accompany it or not as he chooses. Mr. Clerk, record the sentence."

Then Mr. Sikes smiled a 14 inch smile, and the plan of the defense became apparent as he quietly proceeded to unscrew his guilty cork arm and leave it in the custody of the court.—Liverpool Mercury.

Reporting a Gladstone Speech.

Some interesting anecdotes are told in an article on "The Romance of Our News Supply" in The Strand Magazine concerning the reporting of Mr. Gladstone's speeches. About 13 years ago Mr. Gladstone was going from London to Edinburgh, accompanied by a "P. A. special," who traveled in the same carriage. When the train reached Preston several local magnates presented an address, with the object of eliciting a short speech from the great statesman on "Protection and Free Trade." The moment Mr. Gladstone commenced to reply, however, the train started. Nothing daunted, the right honorable gentleman turned to the astonished reporter sitting near him and proceeded to make an important statement. The journalist put one-third of a column of matter on the wire when he reached Edinburgh, much to the subsequent amazement of the Preston correspondents of the big dailies, who declared that no such speech had been made.

They Shocked the Indians.

While the Princeton geological students who were lost from view for awhile were the guests of Chief Washakie of the Shoshone tribe they gave a college yell for the benefit of the red men. The effort was electrical. Some of the Indians endeavored to stop their ears; others retreated, and a few rushed from their tents, seized their rifles and awaited results. The chief himself, forewarned by the interpreter, was unmoved.—New York Tribune.

The regular Baptists, north, have 7,909 organizations and a membership of 800,025. They worship in 7,066 churches, seating 2,180,458 people, and in 1,165 halls, seating 49,524,504. Their church property is valued at $40,594,504.

"To put a flea in his ear," to indicate a sharp rebuff, is a proverbial saying found in all languages having a literature.

WE CAN'T BE FRIENDS.

No, we can't be friends, not you and I;
The word comes cold as ice from deep a sigh.
My passion too much strength has gained
To be by such a name profaned.

No, we can't be friends, not you and I;
'Twould fruitless be for me to try
And more, I would be much to blame
Unhallowed for to speak thy name.

No, we can't be friends, not you and I;
A subtle blindness passing by
Has made me only see in thee
A subject for idolatry.

No, we can't be friends, not you and I;
But wherefore seek to reason why?
Why deeper wound this heart of mine
Because a woman is divine?

—D. P. R. McGregor in Home and Country.

NOT THE SLEEPING CAR.

So This Conductor Deposited His Unwieldy Passenger by the Roadside.

The conductor stood on the rear platform of the car twirling his shiny black mustache with an air of satisfaction and contentment that indicated peace and serenity with himself and the world.

Suddenly the driver applied the brake sharply, and the car came to a standstill. A man of about 200 pounds avoirdupois boarded the platform. His legs seemed to be very unsteady, and his eyes were dull and glassy. After an extraordinary amount of exertion he reached the rear end of the car without falling over himself, and ensconced himself comfortably in a cosy corner seat immediately fell asleep and snored heavily.

The conductor's face changed suddenly to a serious, contemplative expression, and he eyed the sleeping passenger nervously. He seemed sad, but only for a moment, and then his face brightened with a broad grin.

"Now you'll see some fun," said he, and walking up to the 200 pounds of slumbering humanity he said gently, "Mister, you are on the wrong car."

The passenger opened his eyes weartly, stared blankly at the conductor for a moment and drawled:

"What did you (hic) say?"

"I said that you were on the wrong car."

"Holy smoke, ish that so? Let me off, quick!"

When the car came to a stop, the conductor deposited the unwelcome passenger gently on the street and remarked:

"Mister, you have mistaken the car. This isn't the sleeper." And he waved the astonished individual an affectionate adieu.

"That's the way to get rid of these fellows," said the conductor as he leaned against the dashboard and heaved a sigh of relief.—New York Herald.

Putting a Circus on a Train.

Man's intelligence has devised nothing more compact, more orderly, more admirably adapted to its purpose, than the train of a great modern circus. It is a kingdom on wheels, a city that folds itself up like an umbrella. No army knows such severe discipline as the troop of the circus train, for its 700 soldiers go into battle every morning as a matter of course and make forced marches every night. Every 24 hours it solves a military problem that would have staggered Napoleon himself.

The first wagons from the menagerie tent usually reach the train at about 9 o'clock, but the work of loading has already begun. The wagons are loaded on the train in the order observed in leaving the ground, which is always the same. The eight flat cars at the head of the train are built so that the wagons roll easily along the whole length, passing from one car to the next one without jolting or delay. The first to be loaded is the heavy cook wagon—the one that is hurried away to the grounds every morning, with chimneys smoking like a fire engine. As soon as the railroad is reached the six horses that drew it are unhitched and driven back for another load, while the railroad gang, trained to the work, quickly push the wagon up the easy runs, and then roll it down the whole length of the train, so that it stands at the head, on the farthest car, where the unloading will begin next morning. Thus the first wagon loaded at night is the first unloaded in the morning, and so on with all the others, an invariable order being maintained.—McClure's Magazine.

Bluebeard.

That nursery tale which has charmed generations of children and their elders, known as "Bluebeard," was written by a French author. The original of the character of Bluebeard was a marshal of France who lived in Brittany, and who was charged with murdering several wives and over 100 children. Being convicted of sorcery, he was burned.

The Androscoggin river, in Maine, was originally the Amariscoggin, "the high fish place." The first two syllables were changed in compliment to Sir Edmund Andros. Forty-seven different spellings are given as recorded by the early settlers.

Vinegar is mentioned in the Egyptian records as a medicine in the tenth century B. C.

Innumerable as are the designs of

Gorham Solid Silver

there is never but ONE GRADE—the difference in price depending solely upon weight and workmanship. The "raw material" is always precisely the same: 925 parts pure silver to 75 alloy, the English Sterling standard, and as fine as silver can practically be used.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

Pain-Killer IN THE BEST remedy ever Known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals.

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

dec 17 tf tha

The First Man Dressmaker.

There were male dressmakers before Worth. The first celebrity who made his mark in this particular line was Rhomberg, the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich. One day in the month of May, 1730, a beautiful equipage was seen driving about Paris with an escutcheon in the shape of a corset and an open pair of scissors in the middle painted on the panel of each door. That was Rhomberg's coat of arms, and it told its own tale. He was a genius in his way and owed his success chiefly to his skill in disguising slight deformities and bringing out the most attractive charms of his fair customers. He rapidly made a fortune and left his heirs an annual income of 50,000 francs. Under the first empire and the restoration Leroy supplied the dresses of the ladies of the court and the higher nobility from his splendid mansion in the Rue Richelieu. An offusive encomium was written upon him by Auger, a member of the academy.—Gazette Anecdotique.

Von Moltke's Wit.

On one occasion, when Von Moltke was in a south German town, the news leaked out that the great general had arrived. Sitting in the dining room of a hotel, somebody addressed him, saying that he had heard that Von Moltke had arrived and that he wondered what he looked like. To which Von Moltke ingenuously replied: "What should he look like? Why, like one of us."

The Bird of Paradise.

The bird of paradise is found wild in India and central Africa. It was so called, not on account of its beauty, but from the fact that the earliest dealers cut off the ugly feet and legs of the living specimens and gave out that the bird came from the other world and did not alight in this, so it had no need of feet.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 lb Jute		5½
Standard	7½@	8¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	7½@	7¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	6¾@	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	5½@	6
Shoulders ₩ lb	5½@	6¼
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00@	1 10
New York, each	1 35@	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	26@	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50@	7 00
Northern	9 00@	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	23@	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	42½@	45
Virginia Meal	42½@	45
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@	85
CANDLES— ₩ lb—		
Sperm	18@	35
Adamantine	9@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—		
Northern Factory	10@	11
Dairy, Cream	11@	12
State	@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb	22@	25
Laguyra	20@	23
Rio	15@	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	10@	10½
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ₩ barrel	13 00@	14 00
Mackerel, No 3, ₩ half-barrel	8 00@	8 25
Mullets, ₩ barrel	5 75@	6 00
N. C. Roe-Herring ₩ keg	3 00@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5@	10
" Extra	3 25@	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—		
Low grade	3 75@	3 50
Choice	3 85@	3 90
Straight	4 10@	4 25
First Patent	@	4 40
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	45@	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	44½
Oats, from store	32½@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40@	45
Cow Peas	50@	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 15
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	6½@	7@
North Carolina	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel		1 20
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00@	15 00
Dressed Flooring, weather	25 00@	32 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	28
" in bbls	@	32
Porto Rico, in hhds	26@	27½
" in bbls	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12@	14
" in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	15@	30
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 80@	2 85
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50@	13 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10@	20
SALT, ₩ sack, Alum	@	75
" Liverpool	@	60
" Lisbon	@	
" Asiatic	@	45
" in bbls	@	85
" in sacks	40@	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00@	7 00
Common	2 50@	3 50
Cypress Sawed	4 50@	5 50
Cypress Heart	@	9 00
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Grans'd	5½@	5¾
Standard A	@	5¾
White Ex. C	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden	@	5
C Yellow	@	4¾
SOAP, ₩ lb	3½@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00@	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	7@	9 00
Mill, Prime	7@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	@	3
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00@	1
North Carolina	1 00@	1
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14@	16
Burry	10@	12

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl for Strained and $1 85 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 80 for Hard, $1 70 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 34c; rosin, strained, $1 15 good strained, $1 80; tar, $1 00; crude turpentine, $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	193 casks
Rosin	534 bbls
Tar	275 bbls
Crude Turpentine	4 bbls

Receipts same day last year—97 casks spirits turpentine, 1,443 bbls rosin, 213 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 70@75c; Fancy, 80c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market steady on a basis of 7⅜c for middling Quotations:

Ordinary	5 cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6 1-16 " "
Low Middling	6 15-16 " "
Middling	7⅜ " "
Good Middling	7 11-16 " "

Same day last year, middling 5¾c.

Receipts—306 bales; same day last year, 135.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended March 13, 1896.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
963	704	2,963	1,970	125

RECEIPTS.

For week ended March 14, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
4,343	1,754	10,126	4,295	966

EXPORTS.

For week ended March 13, 1896

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

What is Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C·A·S·T·O·R·I·A

CASTORIA

POZZONI'S
COMPLEXION POWDER
has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.
POZZONI'S
is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.
With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.
AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

BIG G — Trade Mark — Price

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Cures in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

dec 27 1y

The Morning Star.

ABANDONED.

The hornets build in plaster dropping rooms
And on the mossy porch the lizard lies;
Around the chimneys slow the swallow flies,
And on the roof the locusts snow their blooms.
Like some sad thought that broods here, old perfumes
Haunt the dim stairs; the cautious zephyr tries
Each gusty door, like some dead hand, then sighs
With ghostly lips among the attic glooms.
And now a heron, now a kingfisher,
Flits in the willows, where the riffle seems
At each faint fall to hesitate to leap,
Fluttering the silence with a drowsy stir.
Here summer seems a placid face asleep
And the near world a figment of her dreams.
—Madison Cawein in Century.

SKEPTIC BROWN.

Brown was the sworn foe of superstition. He derided all the good old saws and he jeered at omens. It was his one hobby, this warfare with the believers in signs and portents. There was no mercy in him for the credulous. He laughed at broken mirrors. Nothing pleased him better than to see the new moon over his left shoulder. The ever recurring terror of 13 at a table he had reduced to a mathematical problem to be solved through the law of chances and the statistics of life insurance actuaries. Three mornings in the week he put on his right shoe first. On the other four the left preceded the right. Last, but not least, he had taken lodgings in a rather poor neighborhood because it abounded in white cats, and the likelihood of one of the unlucky animals crossing his path was thereby greatly increased.

These things did not add to his popularity. Most men shunned him. So did some women, though their aversion to him interested no one but themselves, for Brown would have been a misogynist had he been able to cherish two great hatreds simultaneously. Sometimes, though, he longed for more friends of his own sex. He had but two or three, and he could not preach to them always. There was a point at which they rebelled, and when that point was reached Brown felt alone in the world.

So at last, through growing dread of isolation, he came to spare these two or three, which proves that the man of one idea may learn in the school of bitter experience. Even when, out of the goodness of their hearts, they now and then cleared the lists for him to break a lance in his favorite cause he declined the challenge—sometimes. And then the others began to fear for his health.

"Your trouble, Brown, is that you lack an actual test," observed Ferguson, on one of these occasions of combat declined. "You're theoretical. You've never faced a ghost nor heard a supernatural voice. Now, if you only could have something uncanny happen."

Ferguson paused, partly because he thought he had said enough in the way of encouragement, but more because his cigar demanded attention. Randall nodded approval of the curtailed sentiment. The three had been dining together and were lingering over the coffee.

"No, I've escaped so far," Brown answered slowly. "At least—well, nothing has occurred to shake my common sense. Truth is, though, I may be able to tell you something convincing in a few days. Last night I had what some fools would call a warning."

"What?" cried Randall.

"You had?" asked Ferguson incredulously.

"I had a dream," Brown continued. "I don't know where the scene was laid or whether there was any. But I held a bit of newspaper with edges jagged, as if it had been torn from the sheet. On one side was what seemed to be an account of a curious accident to a sound steamer which was run into by a schooner whose jib boom pierced the wall of a stateroom and impaled the occupant. The name of the steamer was missing."

"And the passenger's name?" queried Randall.

"It was not to be found in the part of the article before me."

"Sure it was a sound steamer?" Ferguson asked.

"Yes. Something in the context made that clear. There was no hint of the date. I turned the paper over, but found on the other side nothing but part of a table of stock quotations. Great Eastern common had closed at 20—that's all I remember to have noticed."

"I'd like to see the stuff there even in a dream," said Ferguson feelingly. He ventured into Wall street occasionally.

"No doubt you would," said Randall. "But, Brown, where's the warning? Are you going down east?"

"Yes. I'm due in Boston next Saturday morning. And I always go by boat."

"This time too?"

"Certainly," responded Brown with dignity. "This time of all times."

"Well, I'd stay ashore if I were you," Randall counseled. "As a boy I had my fill of trying to see if things were loaded."

The skeptic smiled a superior smile.

"I have already arranged for the trip," he announced. "This morning I reserved a stateroom on the Yankeeland—she's next Friday's boat. In short, I propose to prove so conclusively the"—

"Precisely," said Ferguson, rising from the table in some haste, "we realize what you expect to prove, old man. I know you think it too good a chance to be wasted; but, just as a friend of yours, I'd get out an injunction to keep you from going—I would indeed—if it were not for that quotation of Great Eastern at 20. In view of such a freak of midnight phantasy I guess I won't have you dragged into court. But you ought to be fined for dreaming such a thing and unduly exciting the imagination of the honest poor, who've put good money into that stock."

Brown's friends bade him good night at the door of the restaurant.

"Well, what do you think?" said Ferguson to Randall, as they walked up town together.

"Oh, if anybody else had had such a dream I'd be worried," said Randall to Ferguson. "But Brown won't be even frightened—more's the pity. By the way, he has loaned me one of his scientific antighost books. I'm going to read it as a personal favor to him—that is, if I can. It's heavy enough, though, to make me doubt my ability to finish it." And he took a tighter grip on the neatly wrapped volume he had tucked under one arm.

To Randall, at work in his office the following Saturday afternoon, appeared Ferguson, who thrust a newspaper into his hand and dropped into a chair beside his desk.

"Look at the stock table!" gasped the caller.

"Um! What of it?" Randall asked.

"Great Eastern at 20."

"So I observe. Insiders have boosted the stuff, that's all."

"Now read an item on the first page third column, about half way down."

"All right," said the other. "Hello!" he added a moment later, "that's odd, isn't it?"

"Odd! It's terrible. Poor Brown!"

"It's odd, very odd," Randall repeated. "So the Yankeeland was in collision, eh? Nothing said about anybody being injured."

"They've suppressed that part," groaned Ferguson. "Poor old Brown! Can't we do something? Let's go to his rooms. They may have had word there."

"Very well," said Randall, rising and putting on his hat. "I'm with you. But if I were you I wouldn't give up hope by any manner of means."

As the pair approached the house in which Brown had lodgings that gentleman opened the door and came down the steps. Ferguson gave a cry of relief at sight of him. Randall laughed softly. "You didn't take the boat then?" he asked.

"No, I was—er—detained," Brown stammered. "I'm going to Forty-second street now to catch a train."

"Have you seen the papers?" Ferguson put in. "Great Eastern run up, and the Yankeeland run down. Notice it?"

"I've read the items," Brown confessed. "Curious coincidence, so to speak, wasn't it? I—I don't know just what to make of it."

"You've been saved in spite of yourself. You ought to be mighty thankful," said Ferguson, a little warmly.

"Oh, I'll be honest with you," responded Brown with an effort. "I wasn't actually detained—that is, I might have caught the boat. But it had occurred to me—I had four days to think things over, you know—that perhaps by staying in town and waiting to see if the Yankeeland met with an accident I'd have just as good a chance to prove the falsity of the omen."

"Do you call it proved false?"

"Um! Hardly, hardly," said Brown. "An unfortunate incident, very unfortunate, I must say. It has almost unsettled my convictions." And he glanced about him nervously.

"You'll be taking a car at the corner," said Randall. "We'll toddle along with you."

The three had advanced hardly 50 feet when Brown dashed from between his companions and ran to the gutter.

"Look out!" he cried. "Don't you see those painters at work overhead? They're on a ladder. Don't walk under it. It's unlucky."

No sooner had this peril been avoided than he dropped to his knees and fell to picking at a crack in the sidewalk.

"Horribly unlucky to pass that," he explained, lifting a pin from the crevice.

"So I've been told," said Randall, with a chuckle. Ferguson lacked words appropriate to the occasion.

They halted at the corner, but Brown pretended not to see the first car which passed. The others saw it very plainly. It was No. 13. They put their friend aboard the next, which proved to have a number above suspicion.

"This affair beats me," said Ferguson soberly. "What ails Brown anyway?"

"Nothing much," replied Randall, "only he's gone from one extreme to the other. He didn't believe anything. Now he believes everything. That's all."

"I don't blame him—after such an escape."

"You think the spirits warned him?"

"Who else?"

"One Brown."

"He warned himself? Impossible!"

"Not at all. His own memory did the business."

"Memory of something to happen in the future! That's nonsense."

"No more nonsense than his newborn fears."

"I give up the conundrum. What's the answer?"

"I can't tell you in a word. You recollect the book he lent me the other night, don't you? Well, he'd been reading it the evening before—at least so he told me—and that was the evening preceding the vision. When I got home, I took off the old newspaper in which the book had been wrapped and fell to skimming—skipping about, you understand. Pretty soon I found a piece of paper stuck between two pages, evidently to mark the place where Brown had stopped. Not being much interested in the book, I begun to look over the slip—and what do you suppose it was? The very fragment Brown had seen in his dream!"

"Eh?"

"Yes, sir. The very same. Then I thought of the paper which had been around the book, picked it up from the floor"—

"Go on, man. Go on!" cried Ferguson.

"And found that the small piece just fitted a hole in it. That newspaper was nearly six months old, as it had to be to contain a quotation of Great Eastern at 20. It was clear enough what had happened. Brown, when he tore off the slip to stick in the book, read both sides of it without really knowing what he was doing. Then he must have dreamed about it, and you know as well as I do what resulted."

"But the accident to the steamer—it was a sound steamer"—

"Puget sound. The item was reprinted from a western paper and was duly credited. There has been a curious coincidence, that's a fact, but the warning theory is rather spoiled."

The pair strode on in silence for a time. At last Ferguson turned toward his companion with a question:

"When are you going to tell Brown?"

"Not for some time," said Randall decisively. "Nature has a way of averaging up things. Brown has a lot of believing to do to make up for his unbelief. You wouldn't have me interfering prematurely with the benevolent processes of nature, would you?"—New York Times.

took me forever. We became dry with talk, and when the train stopped at Rivermouth we went out to have some beer. It is good there, you know—pardon me, I forgot that I was speaking to a lady. Well, we had to run to get aboard. I missed my footing, fell under the wheels, and the next thing that I knew they were holding an inquest over my remains, while I, disembodied, was sitting on a corner of the undertaker's table, wondering which of the coroner's jury was likely to want a case of blue denims.

"'Then I remembered my wicked oath and understood that I was a soul doomed to wander until I could succeed in selling that bill of goods. I spoke once or twice, offering the denims under value, but nobody noticed me. Verdict: Accidental death, by negligence of deceased. Railroad corporation not to blame. Deceased got out for beer at his own risk. The other drummers took charge of the remains and wrote a beautiful letter to my relatives about my social qualities and my impressive conversation. I wish it had been less impressive that time. I might have lied about my sales, or I might have said that I hoped for better luck. But after that oath there was nothing for it. Back and forth, back and forth, on this road, in chair No. 13, to all eternity. Nobody suspects my presence. They sit on my knees—I'm playing in luck when it is a nice baby, as it was this afternoon! They pile wraps, bags, even railway literature on me. They play cards under my nose—and what duffers some of them are! You, madam, are the first person who has perceived me, and therefore I ventured to speak to you, meaning no offense. I can see that you are sorry for me. Now, if you recall the story of the Flying Dutchman, he was saved by the charity of a good woman. In fact, Senta married him. Now I'm not asking anything of that size. I see that you wear a wedding ring, and no doubt you make some man's happiness. I wasn't a marrying man myself and naturally am not a marrying ghost. And that has nothing to do with the matter anyway. But if you could—I don't suppose you would have any use for them—but if you were disposed to do a turn of good, solid Christian charity—I should be everlastingly grateful, and you may have that case of denims at $72.50. And that quality is quoted today at $80. Does it go, madam?'

"The speech of the poor ghost was not very eloquent, but his eyes had an intense, eager glare which was terrible. Something—pity, fear, I do not know what—compelled me. I decided to do without that white and gold evening cloak. Instead I gave $72.50 to the ghost and took from him a receipt for the sum, signed J. Billington Price. Then he smiled contentedly, thanked me with emotion and returned to chair No. 13. Several times on the journey, although I did not perceive him again, I felt dazed. When the train arrived at New York and I, with the other passengers, dismounted, it seemed to me that a strong hand passed under my elbow, steadying me down the steps. As I walked the length of the station my bag—not heavy at any time—appeared to become weightless. I believe that the parlor car ghost walked beside me carrying the bag, whose handle still remained in my other hand. Indeed once or twice I thought I felt the touch of cold fingers against mine. Since then I have no reason to suppose that the poor ghost is not at rest. I hope he is.

"But I never expected or wished for the blue denims. The next day, however, a dray belonging to a great wholesale house backed up to our door and delivered a case of denims, with a receipted bill for the same. What was I to do? I could not go about selling blue denims. I could not give them away without exciting comment. So I furnished the cottage with them, and you know the effect on my complexion. Pity me, dear! And credit me, frivolous woman as I am, with having saved a soul at the expense of my own vanity. My story is told. What do you think about it?"—Elizabeth Pullen in New York Advertiser.

Fire Apparatus In the American Colonies.

The early settlers in America paid no attention toward protecting themselves against fire, and the different colonies had grown into fair sized communities with several industries well established before any steps were taken in that direction. About the earliest mention of a definite method of fire protection was made at Salem, Mass., in 1644, when each inhabitant was ordered to be supplied with a ladder under penalty of a fine of 5 shillings. These ladders were undoubtedly made in Salem or in the immediate vicinity, and one might readily say that here began an American industry that is now carried on so extensively in many places and under a multitude of different forms. In 1648 four fire wardens were appointed in New York city. These men passed a law to fine every one whose chimney became foul or whose house was burned by his own carelessness. The money so obtained was to be used in the purchase of ladders, hooks and buckets. These were not provided, however, until some years later.

Boston also took steps in this direction, and on the first day of the twelfth month of 1653, or, by the modern method of computation, on Feb. 1, 1654, the following entry is found in the town records:

"The selectmen have power and liberty hereby to agree with Joseph Jynks for Ingins to Carry water in Case of fire if they see Canse soe to doe."—John G. Morse in Popular Science Monthly.

A NIECE OF VICTORIA.

She Is a Jewess, and Her Existence Is Not Generally Known.

It may not be generally known that Queen Victoria has a Jewess for a niece, and yet such is the case. Her husband's nephew, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, married the daughter of Joseph Geirger, a Jewish musician in Vienna, where the daughter also was well known both as a singer and pianist. A brother of the empress of Austria, Prince Louis of Bavaria, is married to a Jewess, Henrietta Mendel, the daughter of a jeweler carrying on business in Munich. The marriage of the reigning prince of Monaco to Alice Heine is much more recent and better known, but perhaps it may not be equally well known that another member of the Heine family has married into a princely house, Marie Emoden Heine having married Prince Michel of Citor Filomarino, a small principality in Italy.

It is curious to notice that while so many Jewesses have married into the continental nobility yet there seem to be very few instances of Jews who have married titled ladies. One of these few instances, however, is that of M. Sterling, the son of poor Jewish parents in Warsaw, who married the only daughter of Princess Mathilde Bonaparte. He was a drawing master and made the acquaintance of his future wife by giving her drawing lessons. In the Jewish family of Lilienthal is the unique instance of two sisters who married Christian nobles, Amelia Lilienthal in 1867 marrying Prince Louis of Sayn Besleberg, while in the following year her sister Pauline married Prince Emil of Sayn Witgenstein. Through the pedigrees of the continental nobles are to be found Jewish names, from reigning princes down to the lowest orders of nobility—in fact, it is among what may be called the lesser nobles that one most frequently finds instances of Jewish marriages. But of those of exalted rank who have selected Jewish wives perhaps the best known are the late Prince Alphonso de Polignac, who married a Jewess named Jeanne Mires, and Prince Radziwell, who married Louise Blanc. It may be said that there is scarcely a noble family in Europe that has not at least a trace of Jewish blood in its pedigree.—Chicago Record.

THE GERMAN MUD BATH.

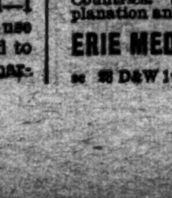
A Refreshing Operation That Sets Every Nerve In the Body at Rest.

The following description of a German mud bath is written by a visitor at Langen Schwalbach: "The accessories are undoubtedly depressing. On entering the bathroom one realizes the feelings of those martyrs executed by the method of boiling pitch. A huge caldron contains the mud (peat from the moors) of a pitchlike consistency and color. The first sensation of the bath is not altogether agreeable—a conscious feeling of sinking, sinking into mud, until only the head is above the slough. This, however, is rapidly followed by a soothing sensation as of being swathed in smooth warm blankets and resting on fathomless feather beds just sufficiently warm to be comfortable and just dense enough in its consistency to press softly against the body.

"The mud bath soon sets every nerve at rest. After the first five minutes one loses all inclination to leave the bath. But when the time arrives and the bathman compels it a curious sight one appears. But a big tub of sparkling spring water stands ready. It bubbles with myriad globules of carbonic acid gas. In this the mud disappears and the body becomes covered instead with sparkling bubbles. Ten minutes of this bath and a rapid drying with hot towels and one comes from the bath with delightfully renovated nerves, followed by an hour's walk through the pine woods or across the lovely uplands by which Schwalbach is surrounded. After that a return to the 1 o'clock German hotel dinner, nor too tired to enjoy it, as so often happens at our later urban dinner hour, but with due strength and appetite."

FAILING MANHOOD

General and Nervous Debility.



Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment.—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

se 29 D&W 1y

DURING MARCH

Colds and chills are prevalent, and unless the system is strong enough to throw them off, serious illness, often ending in pneumonia and death results.

The Cause

Of colds, chills and attendant dangers is found in the blood, poisoned by uric acid, which should be expelled by the kidneys.

The Effect

Of this kidney-poisoned blood is far-reaching. Health and strength are impossible while it exists. The system is being continually weakened, leaving it open to the ravages of colds, chills, pneumonia and fevers.

The Cure

For such a diseased condition is found in Warner's Safe Cure, which will restore the kidneys to health and enable them to properly perform their functions. There is no doubt about this. The record of the past is

Proof Positive.

HALF PRICE!

ORIENTAL WARES

in every conceivable shape.

We had a thousand pieces when the season began. We have a hundred pieces now. They are worth the first price. Will you take them at a SACRIFICE? Remember that you take them at just HALF the marked price.

DOLLS.

Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these prices.

Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR

$7.00	this	week	$4.75
5.00	"	"	3.50
4.00	"	"	2.55
3.50	"	"	2.25
2.50	"	"	1.40
2.25	"	"	1.35
2.00	"	"	1.25
1.75	"	"	1.15
1.50	"	"	1.00

These are samples, Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.

Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16½c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

SPECIAL PRICES ON

Carpet Departments.

Comforts, Blankets, Damask Portiers, Trunks.

Dress Goods.

Gloves, Underwear.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK!

No. 29 North Front St.

P. S.—On the 1st January BILLS will be rendered for all accounts on my Books, and I will appreciate an early settlement of same. Thanking the public for their generous patronage during the past year, I will make every effort to merit a continuance of same in the future.

dec 29 tf

BEST

Condensed News,
Stories,
Miscellany,
Women's Department,
Children's Department,
Agricultural Department
Political Department,
Answers to Correspondents,
Editorials,
Everything,

WILL BE FOUND IN THE

Weekly Jourier-Journal

a ten-page, eight-column Democratic Newspaper.

HENRY WATTERSON is the Editor.

PRICE $1.00 A YEAR

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL makes very liberal terms to Agents. Sample copies of the paper and Premium Supplement sent free to any address. Write to

Courier-Journal Company,

dec 30 tf LOUISVILLE, KY

THE LATEST. THE GREATEST

Ninth Edition.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Not Condensed
Not Revised,
Not Mutilated.
—BUT—

The Great And Only

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Complete in 25 Volumes

The Encyclopædia Britannica is not only a complete compendium of all knowledge, but it is a dictionary of biography, a record of inventions, a history of discoveries, a calendar of dates, a registry of events, a glossary of technical and scientific terms, a collection of mathematical, chemical, and mechanical formulas, a handbook of law, a medical guide.

Best At'as in the World.

The most thorough and reliable key to business knowledge, a manual of games, sports and amusements, a theranus of statistics, a history of all countries and people, a storehouse of criticism, a treasury of curious learning, a vade mecum for the household and farm, as for the office and library, a repertory of useful information. If the professional or the business man should undertake to put upon his library shelves the special treaties, which would cover as wide a range of topics as those gathered in the Britannica, relating to his own pursuits, his purchases would extend over scores of volumes, some of them rare and expensive, and many of them not brought down to date.

Of all the works of reference now in the market, the Encyclopædia Britannica is not only the most comprehensive, but by far the cheapest, even at

The STAR will for a short time furnish this great work in Cloth binding at $1.60 per volume; in full sheep at $2.20 per volume, and will deliver the whole set upon payment of $5 cash, giving you long time to pay the balance.

The purchase of any Encyclopædia short of the best is not only bad judgment, but worse economy. The STAR will furnish you this, the greatest literary production of the century, at one-third the former price and on terms so accommodating that none need deny themselves the great advantage of owning this mine of information. Remember that the present is the only time we can call our own. We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer at any time. It is made as a favor to the STAR'S readers, and for the purpose of increasing our circulation. You are invited to call and examine the books, or send us your address for further particulars. Out of town subscribers can order by mail, and the books will be sent prepaid.

The Original Price of $8 Per Volume.

Heretofore this work could be obtained only at a great cost—from $125 to $200. It is now, for the first time, placed within reach of the masses. A saving of only 15 cents a day gives you this never-failing fountain of knowledge. Is it not worth such a slight effort to obtain it?

The Star Britannica Department,
9 and 11 Princess Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE SUN

The first of American Newspapers
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by Mail, - - - $6 a year
Daily & Sunday by Mail, $8 a year.

The Sunday Sun,

is the the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c. a copy. by Mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN,

dec 14tf NEW YORK

Frank H. Stedman, Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

Wanted,

A BARBER. A GOOD MAN CAN GET A first-class situation by applying to A. PREMPERT, No. 11 South Front Street.

feb 19 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND
8		7
P M	—Wilmington—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 18	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 43
4 30	Lv.. Maysville.......Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 55
5 [illegible]	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 3, 1896.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.08 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 8.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 5.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.10 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.18 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9.45 a m returning leaves Tarboro 5 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.25 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m, Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 7 50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8 50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m. arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning leave Clio 7 00 a m, arrive Latta 8 40 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5 25 a m, Cheraw 6.17 a m, Darlington 7.23 a m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, arrive Cheraw 9 22 p m, Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 7.15 p m, Bennettsville 9 19 p m arrive Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11 18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 33 a m, arrives Sumter †9 05 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 4 p m. Leaves Sumter †5 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m Leave Elliott †11 20 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and *8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †5 40 a m and †3.00 p m, arrive Elliott †8 00 a m and †8.30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4 17 pm, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leave Pregnalls †8 30 a m, arrive Sumter †8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

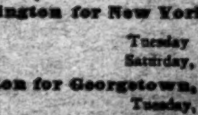
H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday, Mar. 7
ONEIDA,	Saturday, Mar. 14

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday, Mar. 10
CROATAN,	Saturday, Mar. 14

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, Mar. 10
ONEIDA,	Tuesday, Mar. 17

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. mar 7 tf

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND ALL points on Back River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN, Agent.

feb 1 1m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY
No. 1.		No. 2.
1 55 p. m.	Ar....Wilmington....Lv	7 35 a. m.
4 45 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	10 53 "
4 33 "	Ar....Fayetteville....Lv	10 56 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv......Sanford......Lv	12 19 p. m.
1 52 a. m.	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 33 "
1 02 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	2 50 "
12 55 "	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a. m.	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv....Walnut Cove....Ar	4 33 "
11 35 "	Ar....Walnut Cove....Lv	4 33 "
11 05 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv......Mt Airy......Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY
No. 3.		No. 4.
8 20 p. m.	Ar....Bennettsville....Lv	8 35 a. m.
[illegible] "	Lv......Maxton......Ar	9 23 "
5 43 "	Lv....Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 55 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 35 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	10 59

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday.
No. 15. MIXED.		No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily except Sunday
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily except Sunday
Leave Madison	12 25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale	1 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

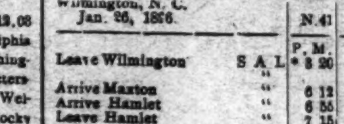
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.



WEST AND SOUTH.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1896.		N.41		No403
		P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilmington	S A L	* 3 20		......
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12		
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55		......
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15		* 8 08
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01		8 49
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55		9 35
Leave Monroe	"	9 10		9 55
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 00		10 43
				P. M.
Arrive Lincolnton	"			12 01
Arrive Shelby	"			1 00
Ar Rutherfordton	"			2 10
		P. M.		
Leave Hamlet	S A L	† 7 20		
Arrive Osborne	"	7 45		
" Kollock	"	8 20		
" Cheraw	"	8 41		
				A. M.
Leave Cheraw	S A L			† 6 35
" Kollock	"			6 55
" Osborne	"			7 30
Arrive Hamlet	"			7 55
		P. M.		
Leave Wilmington	S A L	* 3 20		
				A. M.
" Monroe	"	9 00		* 9 55
Arrive Chester	"	10 20		11 02
				Noon
" Clinton	"	11 50		12 15
		A. M.		P. M.
" Greenwood	"	12 43		12 57
" Abbeville	"	1 15		1 20
" Elberton	"	2 25		2 11
" Athens	"	3 35		3 07
" Atlanta	"	5 20		4 09
Leave Atlanta	A & W P	5 35		4 20
Arrive Montgomery	Wes of Al.	10 45		9 0
		P. M.		A. M.
" Mobile	L & N	4 10		3 5
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30		* 7 0
		A. M.		P. M.
Arrive Columbia	C N & L	*10 00		* 4 20
		A. M.		P. M.
Arrive Augusta	P R & W C	† 9 35		* 5 05
				P. M.
Arrive Macon	M & N			* 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

January 26th, 1896.		No.38	No402
			P. M.
Leave Wilmington	S A L		* 3 20
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 53
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 34
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 12	11 21
			A. M.
" Raleigh	"	11 58	1 31
		P. M.	
" Henderson	"	1 00	2 38
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
		P. M.	A. M.
Arrive Portsmouth	S A L	* 5 50	* 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 10	7 50
		P. M.	A. M.
Arrive Richmond	A C L	* 6 40	* 6 40
" Washington	P R R	11 10	10 45
		A. M.	P. M.
" Baltimore	"	12 48	12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

ARRIVE WILMINGTON from all points North, East, South and West, 12.30 noon Daily.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta, Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth, Trains 402, 403 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington, Trains 403 and 402.

Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

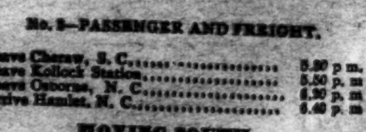
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N.C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen' Supt.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

feb 16 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	3.20 p m
Leave Kollock Station	3.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	4.20 p m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	4.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office.

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and Excellent for Placing Under Carpets

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

A Big Break in Wheat—Causes Decline in Prices of Other Products.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Liquidations wide and heavy took place in wheat to-day. At the end of the session prices were at the lowest point of the day and were weak in addition. The break began on the curb last night and was inaugurated by the attempt of a number of people to sell cut small lots, under the impression that it could be done more quietly outside the regular hours. In this they were deceived, prices declining over a half cent under the regular market, opening this morning without any recovery having taken place. A moderate rally took place during the morning, but as it was due to short covering entirely, and the withdrawal or expectation of that class of orders left the market weaker than it was before. About noon the selling became urgent and within the space of ten minutes prices plunged downward 1c from the then ruling quotations. May wheat opened from 63¼@63⅜c, sold between 64@64¼ and 62½c, closing at the latter—1⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat closed weak with the futures.

Corn declined mostly because of the break in wheat, although the undertone of the market was weak. May corn opened at 30c., declined to 29⅝c., closing at 29⅝c.—¼ to ⅜c. under yesterday. Cash corn sold at steady prices, closing weak with the futures.

Oats—The weakness of wheat was responsible for the decline which took place in oats. May oats closed ⅛c. under yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

Operators in provisions concluded that the occasion was inopportune for buying, grain displaying so much weakness and hogs being quoted lower. Those who were holders exhibited a disposition to sell, which in the absence of any demand, resulted in declining values. At the close May pork was 7½c. under yesterday, May lard unchanged and May ribs 5c. lower.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Net Receipts at the Ports—New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1: Galveston, 841,996 bales; New Orleans, 1,556,584; Mobile, 191,795; Savannah, 670,393; Charleston, 263,234; Wilmington, 160,654; Norfolk, 282 681; Baltimore, 37,656; New York, 86,521; Boston, 103,159; Newport News, 13,094; Philadelphia, 32,886; West Point, 138,705; Brunswick, 66,774; Port Royal, 63,189; Pensacola, 9,414; Texas City, 52,816. Total, 4,571,492 bales.

The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced two points on most months, but reacted and declined two to four points, then recovered the loss and closed two to four points higher for the day, with sales of 166 400 bales.

To-day's features: Undoubtedly the receipts at the ports and the interior towns were very light, but the cotton traders, as a rule, are thinking more about the next crop than about this one, so that the receipts cut less of a figure in the speculation to-day than they would have done a month or two ago. Really the strongest feature of the market to-day was its oversold condition. This and this alone put up prices. Prices were quiet and irregular, seesawing within a moderate range all day, but finally they closed very steady at slightly above the last figures of yesterday.

FAILURE IN BALTIMORE.

A Clothing Manufacturing Firm—Liabilities $250,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—The heaviest failure in the Baltimore clothing trade in recent years was announced late this afternoon, when Meyer, Reinhard & Co., clothing manufacturers, made a deed of trust for the benefit of their creditors. The members of the firm also made individual deeds of trust. The trustee is Matthew Keyser, a retired capitalist. The liabilities are roughly estimated at $250,000 and the assets at half that amount. Samuel E. Reinhard, of the firm, is secretary of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of this city. The failure, it is stated, was the result of shrinkage in value of a large stock and bad debts. The firm had been in business forty years.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1896	1895
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week...	70,737	131,883
Total receipts to this date............	4,571,493	7,005,667
Exports for the week	120,194	85,245
Total exports to this date..............	3,429,160	5,289,263
Stock in all United States ports......	713,746	945,947
Stock at all interior towns.............	146,326	146,235
American afloat for Stock in Liverpool...	1,158,000	1,834,000
Great Britain.....	145,000	120,000

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady 29@29½c. Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1 70@1 75.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—Spirits turpentine—the market was firm at 26c; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: quote: B $1 10, C $1 15, D $1 20, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 65.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26c; sales 1,000 casks; receipts 261 casks. Rosin firm, unchanged; sales 2,000 barrels: receipts 2,479 barrels.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $126 685,064. The withdrawals for the day were $99.300.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

FINANCIAL QUESTION.

SENATOR COCKRELL ARGUES IN FAVOR OF FREE SILVER.

The Cuban Belligerency Resolution Side-Tracked—Favorable Report to be Made on Bill to Admit New Mexico to Statehood and on Bill Providing for Election of Senators by Popular Vote—Bills Passed in the House—Decision in the Alabama Contested Election Case.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—With the exception of one rather curious episode at the opening of to-day's session, the Senate was entirely removed of all consideration of the question of Cuban belligerency and had its attention turned to the financial question. An allusion had been made in Mr. Sherman's speech on Thursday to a private communication which Mr. Lodge was supposed to have received from the Secretary of State and to have made known confidentially to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Lodge said Mr. Sherman had fallen into an unintentional error; that he had no interview with Mr. Olney and had received no private communication from him, and that the paper which had been sent from the State Department and had been read to the Committee on Foreign Relations by one of its members was a statement by the Spanish Minister giving the Spanish version of affairs in Cuba. Mr. Sherman admitted the mistake he had fallen into, and to a suggestion that he should communicate the paper to the Senate he replied that it was a matter to be read in executive session only. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Wolcott commented upon the peculiar position in which the matter was thus placed, and Mr. Hawley indicated his purpose to move that the Senate insist on its disagreement to the House substitute for the Cuban resolution and ask for a further conference.

The financial condition of the Government was presented in a four hours speech by Mr. Cockrell, in which he argued that every Government obligation, with the single exception of gold certificates, was payable in gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government; and he charged that Mr. Chas. Foster while Secretary of the Treasury had in October, 1891, surrendered voluntarily, meekly and submissively the right of the Government to redeem the United States notes or greenbacks in silver as well as in gold. That action on the part of Mr. Foster Mr. Cockrell described as the Pandora's box, out of which had come all the financial ills that had since fallen upon the country.

Referring to Secretary Carlisle's recent speech in New York, Mr. Cockrell said that the disguise had been thrown aside and that "sound money" meant gold and nothing but gold. He declared that such monometallism was anti-Democratic, contrary to the entire record of the Democratic party up to 1873 and contrary to the Democratic platform. He declared that gold was monarchical, aristocratic, for the rich; silver for the poor. When war hovered over the country gold fled into its hiding places and remained secreted until white-winged peace spread above once more. Witness the Venezuelan message, he said, sent here with a string tied to it, indicating the possibility of war, when the gold standard trembled to its foundations. England, he declared, had been unable with all the resources of the Bank of England, to carry out its gold monometallic standard, and twice had to borrow from France. He denied that a courageous advocacy of free silver would divide the Democratic party. Reading from a list of Democratic representatives elected in 1892 and 1894, he showed that there had been a terrible falling off of Democratic representatives elected in the latter year, due to the fact that that election had been under the gold monometallic standard.

Mr. Cockrell quoted extensively from the speeches of Secretary Carlisle, and speaking of his speech at Covington last Summer, declared that he was loath to believe that any Secretary of the Treasury could make such ridiculous statements until he read of similar statements made by other tools in the employ of the gold bullion company of New York. It was ludicrous that Secretary Carlisle should attempt to "bolster up the theories" to which he had become a recent convert by reliance of such "stuff" as that, the only excuse being the latitude always allowed for the zeal of converts. He appealed for a re-establishment of the conditions existing prior to 1873, for the country could not be worse off than it had been since the perpetration of the crime of 1873. Bimetallism was no experiment, having been in use from the time Abraham marched out of Chaldea until Great Britain drove silver from use.

In conclusion, Mr. Cockrell appealed to the country to once more declare its independence and pronounce for the equality of gold and silver, or else assume its dependence upon Great Britain, whom it had twice defeated, and ask her to take it under her avaricious and selfish guardianship and protection.

"We shoould," he declared, "haul down Old Glory, the starry banner which had ruled over our power and freedom and the independence of the country, and hoist in its stead the gold standard banner of Great Britain, and cry out: 'Long live the Queen of Great Britain and the Empress of India.'"

During the latter part of this speech Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, had been an occupant of the diplomatic gallery and an atttentive listener to Mr. Cockrell.

Notices were given by Senators Chandler and Platt of their purpose to address the Senate on the Cuban resolutions, also by Mr. Pugh of his purpose to speak on the House Tariff bill and Mr. Lodge on the question of immigration.

After an executive session the Senate at 6 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

The Senate Committee on Territories this morning ordered a favorable report on the bill to admit New Mexico as one of the States. The bill provides for a constitutional convention and all its other provisions are along the lines of the regular Statehood bill.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning decided to make a favorable report on the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the popular vote of the people. Senator Mitchell was authorized to prepare the report of the committee. The joint resolution and the report will be submitted to the Senate in a few days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Republican strength in the House of Representatives was increased by one this afternoon when, by a vote of 178 to 59, Gaston A. Robbins, Democrat, was declared to be not entitled to the seat occupied by him as a Representative from the Fourth District of Alabama, and Wm. F. Aldrich, his Republican opponent, was placed therein. This result followed a two days' debate on the report of the Committee on Elections No. 1, to-day's session being occupied by Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, in a three hours' speech in behalf of Robbins and Mr. Daniel, of New York, chairman of the committee, closing in an argument of an hour or more for Aldrich. The Republicans now number 247 members, the Democrats 101, Populists 7 and Silverites one. There is a vacancy from the Eleventh Texas District caused by the recent death of Representative Crain. Mr. Aldrich appeared at the bar and was sworn in by Speaker Reed, amid Republican applause. The vote was along party lines, the Populists uniting with the Republicans in voting Robbins out. Mr. White, of Illinois, was the only Republican who voted for Robbins, while Messrs. Cobb, Dockery and De Armond of Missouri, Democrats, voted with the Republicans for Aldrich.

Before the election case was taken up two bills were passed. One was to require that engineers and assistant engineers on steamers running under American regulations shall be American citizens. The other was the tonnage tax bill, repealing the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1884, of which only Germany and the Netherlands take advantage, and reducing the tax on the coastwise trade between the Americans, between the United States and the West Indies, and between the United States and Hawaii from 8 to 2c a ton.

At 5.15 the House took a recess until 8 o'clock and at the close of the evening session (for pension bills) adjourned until Monday.

BUSINESS SITUATION

Less Satisfactory Than Anticipated—But General Trade Shows No Marked Changes.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Bradstreet's says: The only conspicuously favorable feature of the general business situation is found in Bradstreet's report for February of gross railway earnings throughout the country. The receipts of 126 companis last month were larger, with a single exception, than in any preceding month for more than three years, the February total, 1896, being $34,484,000, a gain over that total last year of nearly 14 per cent. The heaviest gains in gross earnings last month are reported by the Grangers, the Pacifics and Southern lines in the order named, with from 20 to 22 per cent. larger totals than in February last year. The smallest increase is reported by the coal roads.

The week's total bank clearings, $943,000,000 continue their see-saw movement, without special tendency. Contrasted with a week ago, this week's total is 11 per cent. smaller, but five per cent. larger than in the second week of March, 1895.

General trade shows no marked changes. Distribution of merchandise is most active for dry goods, hardware, shoes and millinery, paints, oils and heavy chemicals, but has been uneasy. Jobbers report Spring trade of a waiting character, due to belated snow storms and unusually cold weather. Collections, with few exceptions, are no better, and in many instances less satisfactory, which tends to retard the movement of merchandise. The cotton goods manufacturing industry is unsatisfactory, with a slack demand and a heavy stock. Production has been restricted and a further shut-down is talked of. Prints and ginghams are most active. Transactions in raw wool are limited and the market is very dull. Iron and steel are as quiet as in preceding weeks, and in some respects less favorably situated. From all this the general trade situation throughout the country may be regarded as less satisfactory at the middle of March, 1896, than had been anticipated. Even prices of staples have refused to make and maintain advances. Among decreases in quotations are those for flour, wheat, Indian corn, oats, lard, print cloths, steel and pig iron, while prices of wool, leather, coal, pork and sugar are nominally unchanged. Coffee is higher but is not based upon domestic conditions affecting demand. The improvement in the actual demand for cotton at home and abroad is back of its advance. Petroleum also is higher, as are lead and nails at Western centres where the demand has improved.

Business failures in the United States this week fully maintain the ratio of commercial embarrassments reported of late, with a total of 282 for six business days ending with March 12, compared with 270 in the preceding week and 262 in the corresponding week one year ago.

At the South, Augusta jobbers in shoes and dry goods report satisfactory Spring sales and Atlanta a larger volume of business than in the corresponding week last year. New Orleans jobbers regard the prospect for a good trade, with steady weather, while at other points, particularly Texas, the trade movement is moderate and collections are unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Cleveland Said to be Giving Much Attention to Cuban Situation—Denial of Rumors That an Army Officer Had Been Sent to Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President is known to be giving much attention to the situation in Cuba. So far as can be learned nothing definite has yet been the outcome of his consideration. Rumors that an investigating commission or an army officer had been or will be sent to Cuba, do not find corroboration among well informed officials. Several army officers have applied for leave of absence with permission to go to Cuba, but in each of these cases the permission asked for was refused. While it is not believed at the War Department that any of the officers who made such application desire to take part in the present hostilities, it was deemed best to keep them away from Havana. There were several reasons for this. It was thought that the Spanish Government might be suspicious of the presence of United States army officers in the disturbed section, and it was feared that the feeling against this country might lead to incidents in which these army officers might be involved that would be decidedly embarrassing to the Governments at Washington and Madrid. It is obviously impossible that any American army officer could have visited Cuba under present conditions without his presence being promptly reported. In this connection it is learned that permission to go to Bermuda and other British fortified posts near the United States coast has been refused to United States army officers since Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan message was sent to Congress. The reason for this is obvious. American officers might be held in distrust as persons seeking information about the British fortifications, and the War Department did not propose to take any chances.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Movements of U. S. Warships—Officers Assigned to the New Turret Ship Terror.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The gunboat Yorktown sailed yesterday from Pagoda anchorage, China, for America. The Marion arrived at Valparaiso to-day.

The new turret ship Terror will be placed in commission at the Brooklyn navy yard on the 15th of April. Information that she is about completed has reached the Navy Department, and accordingly orders were prepared to-day assigning a number of officers to the vessel. Those so assigned are Lieut. Frederick Singer, the present intelligence officer of the Navy, who will be the executive officer; Lieut P. J. Worlech, Lieut. J. M. Helm, of the Columbia; Lieut. L. C. Heilner, of the Brooklyn navy yard; Lieut. E Capeheart, of the naval torpedo station; Ensign A. A. McKethan, of the New York; A. B. Haff, of the Naval Academy; Chief Engineer C. F. Habinghurst now on special duty; Passed Assistant Engineer T. W. Kinkard, now on special duty; Surgeon W. R. DuBoise, of the Naval Academy, and Passed Assistant Paymaster G. W. Simpson, of the Brooklyn navy yard.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects use the delightful liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

GOMEZ AND MACEO AVOID FIGHTING A PITCHED BATTLE.

Daily Skirmishes—Spanish Troops Defeated in an Engagement—Citizens Murdered by Spanish Soldiers—Women Outraged—Churches Plundered.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., March 13.—All of the seventeen thousand additional troops sent from Spain since the middle of February have arrived and been equipped for service. Most of them are now in the field. Some six thousand are now being held in Havana and its outskirts as a precaution against disturbances in the city. There are sufficient volunteers here to repel any attack the insurgents can make with their lack of cannon and scarcity of ammunition. The new troops were better than the average sent from Spain, and should give a good acccount of themselves in the field. A portion of them was sent to Gen. Pando, in Santa Clara, and a large force has been started for Pinar del Rio, where the rebels have had things almost all their own way for a month. Nine important towns have been laid in ruins, tobacco houses have been burned and a large portion of the great tobacco district is a waste.

The concentration of Government troops in Havana province in the expectation of dealing an effective blow to Gomez and Maceo left other provinces without sufficient protection. The two rebel chieftains managed to avoid a pitched battle, although the most elaborate preparations had been made to force them to fight or surrender. Gomez has been in Matanzas province about two weeks and Maceo has also been there during the past week. With their two columns, aggregating some twelve thousand men, and the columns of Lacret and others, they have effectively prevented owners of sugar estates from obeying the order of Gen. Weyler to begin grinding. Cane has been burned from one end of the province to the other but buildings and machinery have not been harmed, so far as can be learned. The outlook for any more grinding in Matanzas and Havan provinces is not bright. In addition to burning cane, many railroad culverts and bridges have been totally destroyed, dynamite being used in some cases.

Half a dozen columns of troops are having daily skirmishes with the rear guards or outposts of Gomez and Maceo. By the time a sufficient force of Government troops is brought up to make an effective attack, the insurgents, being all mounted, have moved on. They apparently have sufficient ammunition for these skirmishes, but have not enough to make a decided stand. I learn from credible sources that the insurgents frequently go into a fight with from six to eight rounds per man. After a few volleys they are obliged to retire, unless the Spaniards waver, as they generally do unless in forces. At any sign of weakness the Cubans ride down on them like so many demons, yelling: "Al machete! Al machete!"

When the Spanish say in their official reports that they received the first charge of the enemy with the troops in the form of squares and the second charge in circular groups, it is pretty plain what happened.

The insurgents are gaining new recruits daily, but only at a slow rate, owing to the difficulty in obtaining arms. There is no question that if rifles and ammunition are landed in any quantity there will be many more men in the field, and hot fighting will follow almost immediately. (Signed) CLARK.

KEY WEST, March 13.—Private advices received in this city by the steamer Olivette Wednesday night from Havana dated March 10th, at Gen. Aguirre's headquarters, report a battle at the town of Jiguiabo, in which the rebels defeated a detachment of Spanish troops, capturing all their arms and ammunition.

The insurgents under the command of Major Paul Arrango captured the town of San Antonio de Rio Blanco, one-half mile from the city of Jaruco, which was guarded by a detachment of Spanish volunteers. At the appearance of the insurgents the volunteers sent a commission to the insurgent leader offering to surrender. They delivered about eighty rifles and two thousand rounds of ammunition, besides twenty volunteers deserted and followed the insurgents. Arrango went in the direction of the Oviedo plantation. There they were ambushed by three hundred Spanish troops. A small reinforcement coming up from Maceo, they charged the troops, dislodging them, and drove them in great disorder from the field. The troops left twenty dead and the insurgents lost six killed and two wounded.

From Oviedo plantation the insurgents went in the direction of Campos de Florida, where they met a train carrying five hundred troops. They wrecked the train, defeated the troops, killing many, and captured a lot of arms and ammunition.

The report of the action by the United States Congress has caused much rejoicing among the insurgents.

Oscar Held, a celebrated German artist, has joined the insurgents and been commissioned color bearer to General Aguirre.

Jose Azcui and one hundred and twenty-seven other Cuban sympathizers have been transfered to the Morro Castle dungeons, where their sufferings are something terrible. They are fed on bread and water and are compelled to sleep on the damp ground amidst a lot of filth.

On the 10th inst. six small Cuban boys were met on the public road by a detachment of Spanish troops who fired on the boys, killing them.

At Palmos Pedroso the Spanish troops entered the town, killing everything in sight. It is said fifteen persons were shot, and among the killed is a man by the name of Perdomo, an American citizen.

At Artemsia, it is reported that Spanish soldiers ravished many women and young girls, and entered the churches, carrying off everything of value.

B. & O. RAILROAD.

A Reorganization Committee Formed at the Request of Security Holders.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—A Baltimore & Ohio Railroad re-organization committee, composed exclusively of Baltimoreans, was formed in this city to-day. Alexander Shaw, who was chairman of the late finance committee of the company, is chairman of the new committee, the others being C. Morton Stewart, John Gill, John G. Harvey, T. Edward Hambleton, James L. McLane and D. Fahnestock.

The organization of the committee, it is stated, is at the request of the Johns Hopkins University, the financial institutions of this city and others of the largest security holders of the B. & O. R. R. Company representing both the bonds and stocks.

Major Shaw, chairman of the newly-formed committee, said with a reference to the action taken: "Our purpose is solely to protect the interests of the millions of B. & O. securities held in Baltimore." When asked if a main object of the committee was the prevention of foreclosure and sale, he replied in the affirmative. Receiver Cowan declined to say anything for publication.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* says that the entire Italian garrison at Verona have deserted with their arms and baggage and crossed the Austrian border into Tyrol. Hundreds of Italian deserters are crossing the border daily.

Paine's Celery Compound

Mrs. J. A. Sample Owes Her Strength to This the Best of All Remedies.

For the unfortunate who lie awake, staring at the ceiling and counting the strokes of the clock, every sleepless night is an eternity.

Mrs. J. A. Sample, of 1558 Broadway, New York city, was afflicted with insomnia until her nerves were on the verge of prostration. She thinks her condition was due to indigestion. Here is what Mrs. Sample says:

"I have used Paine's celery compound with marked and decided benefit. It is especially useful in insomnia, arising from indigestion and poorly nourished nerves.

"I should add that my granddaughter, Vera Haifleigh, was so thin and puny at the age of ten as to cause us the greatest anxiety. We had no difficulty in inducing her to take Paine's celery compound. To-day the roses bloom in her cheeks, and I never saw a healthier, stronger child than Paine's celery compound has made her."

The brain is the centre of the nervous system. Sleep alone rests this vital organ, together with the nerves. During the waking hours the nervous system works incessantly. Poor sleep means a poor nervous condition, and prolonged insomnia leads in every case to prostration, and too often to dread insanity. The mischief that results from weakened nerves is much greater and more destructive than most folks even dream of.

The all-important thing for nervous, run down persons, and for those who are losing sleep is that Paine's celery compound builds up the whole physical system, and by improving the digestion and regulating the nerves it insures sound, refreshing sleep.

In winter most women and many men lead hothouse lives. A flagging appetite, a disposition to pick at this dish and that, rather than to eat a square meal, is among the early indications of failing health. Then comes delay in falling asleep and the fretful, uneasy feeling the next day.

Deliverance from such a miserable condition by the use of Paine's celery compound has caused men and women from every section of the United States to write sincere, hearty words of praise and thankfulness for this grand invigorator. People enjoying perfect health sometimes wonder at this gratitude; but whoever has suffered from prostration of the nerves, of which insomnia is one of the symptoms, will understand how hard it is to overstate the torment of this condition. And whoever has been made completely well by Paine's celery compound feels that no words can overstate the joy and gratitude such persons feel.

This is the state of mind of thousands of nervous, sickly, broken-down persons who have used Paine's celery compound and been made well.

Mrs. Sample tells of the happy result in the case of her grandchild. One of the most conspicuous instances of the remarkable power of Paine's celery compound over debility is shown in the relief it has afforded children. Of course the dose is adapted to the age of the little patient. The compound purifies the blood and corrects any tendency to constipation. Pale, puny children are made vigorous, rosy and healthy by this incomparable remedy.

BATTLESHIP INDIANA

At Port Royal Ready for Docking—A Large Number of Visitors in Attendance.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 13—The battleship Indiana arrived at the dry dock this morning at 8.30 o'clock, but did not immediately enter the dock, there not being sufficient water. The expectation is that the battleship will enter the dock on the next high tide. Everything is in readiness for the docking. The westerly winds are somewhat against a high tide. The Indiana is drawing 24 feet, 4 inches. Pilot Lee reports over 40 feet on the bar when the vessel crossed at 6 30 this morning. The Indiana encountered a southwest gale south of Hatteras. The gale continued until yesterday noon with heavy rain. Captain Evans reported that the Indiana behaved finely. The 13-inch gun fore and aft were fired for the Board of Inspection and occasioned a little leak in the hatches. The Indiana is lying in the stream and at one o'clock was open to visitors. These came from all parts of South Carolina and Georgia, about 2,000 people, to witness the docking of the Indiana. They were taken to the docks and battleship. Gov. Evans of South Carolina and Gov. Atkinson of Georgia are accompanied by their military staffs. They were received with military courtesy at the dry dock and on board the Indiana. To-night there was a reception given the visitors.

If the Indiana goes in the dock on time in the morning the expectation is that the two large pumps will have the basin empty by noon. The two main pumps have a capacity of 8 000 gallons a minute, which means the clearing of the basin in an hour and forty minutes.

Naval constructors, representatives of shipping yards, Government representatives, the press and many otherwise interested are here in full force to see the docking to-morrow.

To-night the visitors were tendered a reception, and the town people called on the Governors and Congressman Elliott for speeches. The weather has been fine, with the exception of west winds. Most of the visitors left for their homes this evening. Gov. Atkinson and party left here for Atlanta at 11 o'clock to-night.

VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

Some of Its Members Will Go Abroad to Examine Documents in the Royal Archives of Spain and Holland.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Venezuelan Commission, at its regular meeting to-day, with all the members present, virtually reached the conclusion that the main points at issue in the dispute hinged on documents lying in the royal archives of Spain and Holland, and perhaps some other countries, and that while such documents would probably be quoted by each of the disputants in support of the contradictory claims presented, the duty would devolve on the commission not only to verify by actual examination all such citations but if practicable to develop contemporary documents which might throw strong side-lights upon the evidence submitted. While definite action was postponed until the full British and Venezuelan cases have all been formally brought under consideration, there remains no doubt that some of the commission will soon be sent to Madrid and The Hague. It is explained that this determination is not due to the alleged discovery of misquotations in decrees and treaties already in the commission's possession, but from the conviction that the final decision of the commission ought not to be open to any attack as to the inconclusiveness of the pivotal evidence upon which the decision will in all probability be found to depend.

A dispatch from Winchester, Tenn., says that Gov. Turney is in a critical condition and his friends are very uneasy about him. He has rheumatic trouble and is suffering intensely.

STILL WRANGLING.

THE CONTEST IN THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Another Exciting Session—A Sheriff's Posse Present to Preserve the Peace—Ballot in Joint Session—Republicans Refuse to Vote.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 13.—There was considerable excitement here this morning. Wood Dunlap, who was declared entitled to Kaufman's seat, arrived from Lexington and it was said he would qualify. One report had it that he had already taken the oath. There was also considerable talk of an extra session being called as soon as the Legislature adjourned Tuesday. Owing to complaints about the presence of the Capital policemen of Lexington, Sheriff Armstrong decided after a consultation with the Governor to summon a posse to preserve the peace and allow the police to be withdrawn. It is stated that the posse will be composed of members of a local military company.

At 11.15 o'clock the sheriff arrived at the Capitol with eight deputies. All except two regular deputies were prominent citizens from Frankfort, equally divided as to politics. The sheriff told the city police to remain in the rotunda. The rotunda was cleared at 11.20 o'clock. The expelled Senators, Walton and James, were in the House.

When the sheriff and deputies, acting on the Governor's orders went to clear the Senate cloak-room, they found Senator Blackburn there with a crowd. The sheriff told the Senator he could not stay, but the latter replied that the sheriff had no authority over him or any one else.

Senator Bronston, hearing of the incident, offered a resolution that the sheriff and his deputies be excluded from the Senate chamber. The mayor also ordered the sheriff out. The sheriff was then summoned before the Senate. Mr. Bronston's speech in support of his motion was a bitter denunciation of the Governor for sending the sheriff inside of the cloak room. He demanded the adoption of his resolution to show the Governor that the Senate "condemned such traitorous and partisan interference with the body over which he had no control."

The sheriff and his deputies and the sergeant-at-arms stood together in the centre of the chamber during Mr. Bronston's speech. Mr. Salyars objected to the "proposed insult to the Governor." The sheriff then left the chamber, saying he would go out and get written authority from the Governor, who alone was his superior as an executive officer. While he was gone the Bronston measure was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Senators then left the chamber for the House to take part in the joint session which was soon called to order by the Lieutenant Governor. Dunlap had not appeared to qualify. Walton and James occupied seats on the Republican side. The roll call showed 129. The reading of the journal was dispensed with. The Republicans did not vote during the beginning of the roll call and it was plain that Dunlap had declined to qualify. While the roll call was in progress the sheriff returned with a written request from the Governor that he (the sheriff) use his influence as a peace officer to preserve the peace. He and his deputies remained in the rotunda. The ballot resulted: Blackburn, 50; Carlisle, 13; Buckner, 1. No Republicans voted. The joint session then adjourned.

It begins to appear that the Democrats who are voting for Carlisle are now the only people who really want an election.

Only three more ballots can be taken for United States Senator and as each day brings the final ballot nearer the anxiety of the leaders of each party becomes more feverish. It betokens a forthcoming struggle as a last effort to elect, but whether that will take place to-morrow, Monday or Tuesday, none but the leaders can say, if even they know. There are very few who believe that a Senator can be elected, and these few believe that if any one can, it will be a Republican. Among these are St. John Boyle himself, and his leaders and advisers. As for the Blackburn leaders, they have given up hopes of electing him and are centering all their energies upon preventing Boyle's election, and that is why they persist in having so many of their friends present each day. They will, if possible, prevent Dunlap from taking his seat.

To-night Governor Bradley stated most emphatically that he would not call an extra session. The financial legislation will be unfinished when the Legislature adjourns. The measures have passed the House, but are being hung up in the Senate, the object being to cripple the Republican government. In view of the attitude of the Democratic majority of the Senate in this particular, the Governor considers that it will be useless to call an extra session.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Outbreak at Jacemel—Government Troops Defeated by Insurgents.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

KINGSTON, March 13.—A steamer arriving here this morning from Jacemel, Hayti, reports the outbreak of a revolt in that town. The report says the Government troops have been scattered by the insurgents and their commanding officer has fled. The revolt is spreading.

WARM WIRELETS.

The telescoping of two cars on a freight train of the Abbevill & Waycross Railroad, near Fitzgerald, Ga., killed one colored laborer and injured five. Traffic was blocked a few hours.

The most exaggerated reports have been created about the prevalence of small pox in New Orleans. An investigation of the matter shows that there are 160 cases now in the pest house, only six of whom are white people. Most of the patients are unclean negro tramps.

A vote was taken on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday on the proposed amendment to adopt a uniform commission of five dollars a hundred bales each way, for buying and selling. The amendment was lost by fourteen votes.

The Justices of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York have affirmed the conviction of ex-Inspector of Police William McLaughlin, on a charge of bribery. Unless McLaughlin secures a further stay, he will be compelled to serve his sentence in Sing Sing.

At Suffolk, Va., yesterday a warehouse, fifty by two hundred feet, belonging to the Virginia Manufacturing Company, was burned with contents consisting of more than one hundred car loads of crates, baskets, etc. Loss estimated at $15,000; only partially covered by insurance.

The first really intelligent experiments made with a view to ascertaining the conditions of dew formation were by Dr. Wells, a London physician, though a native of Charleston. His book on the subject appeared in 1814.

"Cups that cheer, but not inebriate," are first mentioned by Cowper in the "Task." The allusion is to teacups.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

As to Hypnotism.

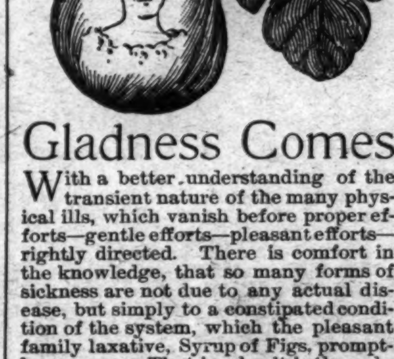
No less a personage than Dr. Parkhurst has taken the trouble to point out anew that nobody ever heard of anybody's being hypnotized to make him do something good. Hypnotism, the doctor thinks from the evidence, is always exerted to promote evil, and for that reason he is inclined to condemn it.

The fact commented on by the doctor has often been spoken of, but it really constitutes no fault of hypnotism. It is simply the fault of human nature. Man gravitates toward the bad. When hypnotism is exerted in the same direction with this natural gravitation, it is effective. When it is exerted in the opposite direction, it is simply trying to pull the load up hill, and it fails. There are no doubt plenty of persons, especially ladies, who go about weaving subtle hypnotic charms around men for the noble purpose of leading them aright, just as the bad people whom we hear of through the police reports go about hypnotizing for ill. But the good hypnotists work at a tremendous disadvantage. It is up grade for them and down grade for the bad hypnotists. As between a Svengalic friend trying to hypnotize a man to stay out and play poker and a wife trying to hypnotize him to come home the odds are with the friend.

Perhaps hypnotism will develop to a point where it can overcome this natural disadvantage, or perhaps mankind will get over the brow of the hill so that the way to good will be a down grade.—Chicago News.

Cinchona.

Cinchona was originally called "countess powder," from the fact that it was said to have been introduced into Europe by the Countess of Cinchona, wife of the viceroy of Peru. It was also called Peruvian bark and Jesuits' bark, from the country where it was originally discovered and from the Jesuit fathers who used it in medical practice. It was first used in the cure of intermittent fevers about 1640. The tree from which the bark is procured grows in Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, New Granada and many other parts of South America and has been planted with success in India and Ceylon. There are said to be over a dozen varieties of the cinchona producing plant, all of which yield bark of different quality. Quinine, or quinia, an alkaloid contained in the bark, was discovered by Pelletier and Caventon in 1820. It is believed to be a probable constituent of all the yellow cinchona barks. Artificial quinine was prepared synthetically by W. L. Scott in 1865. The principal manufactories of quinine are in London, Berlin, Paris, New York and Philadelphia, and it is stated that the artificial manufacture of this article has progressed to such an extent that the preparation of the medicine from the bark will probably cease in the next few years. The manufacture of quinine in 1888 reached a total of 236,000 pounds.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Wanted—By house of twenty years' standing, a lady or gentleman, first willing to learn our business, then to travel, all expenses paid, or to do office work and correspondence. Salary $800.00. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to A. T. Elder, Manager, care DAILY STAR. mar 14 1t*

Dresses cut and made by Prof. Moody's new and complete Tailor System of Dress-making. We solicit your patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times. Misses Scott & Bray, No. 5 7 North Fifth street. sa tu mar 14 2t*

Travelling Salesmen Wanted—To carry our line as "side line." Best selling goods on market and little trouble. Address Cheraw Knitting Mills, Cheraw, S. C. mar 13 3t

Photograph Frames. A fine lot of beautiful Frames just arrived. See them Fine Photographs a specialty, $1.00 per dozen and up. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 12 tf

Besides all the latest and most fashionable drinks free lunch will be served daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., at A. P. Levy's, on Princess street. mar 11 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store, No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

Notice to all interested—The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director. J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. Jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. e31

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House e31

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 00 per annum, $1.00 for four months, 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said, and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references. New York Cotton Exchange references. New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited. dec 29 6m

Just Received

Canvass Bicycle Leggings

—FOR—

Ladies and Gentlemen

—IN—

Black, Tan and Pearl Colors.

LADIES', 75c., GENTLEMEN'S, $1, at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

mar 8 tf

1831 THE CULTIVATOR AND Country Gentleman. 1896

THE BEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES

DEVOTED TO

Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture & Fruit-Growing, Live Stock and Dairying,

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—*When to Buy and When to Sell*. It is liberally Illustrated, and contains more reading matter than ever before. The subscription Price is $2.50 per year, but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our

CLUB RATES FOR 1896.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS,	in one remittance		$
SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS,	do.	do.	10
TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS,	do.	do.	15

☞ To all New Subscribers for 1896, paying in advance now, WE WILL SEND THE PAPER WEEKLY from our RECEIPT of the remittance, to January 1st, 1896, WITHOUT CHARGE.

☞ SPECIMEN COPIES FREE. Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, *Publishers*, ALBANY, N. Y.

oct 15 tf

A Few Hours Before Day

ON MARCH 3rd, our esteemed citizen Mr. H. H. Bloom was robbed of $1 500 in cash, at his residence, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. Mr. Bloom is in the habit of keeping his money in his house, and was robbed once before. The time the robber entered his bed room and took a key from under his pillow. We regret that a man who has industry ability and economy enough to save up $1,500 should lose his money in such a way, and incur great risk of losing his life—which is infinitely more valuable than money. A man of Mr. Bloom's sense certainly should be able to find a perfectly safe place for his money. Why did he not investigate the Wilmington Savings & Trust Company? We know some banks have been badly managed in Wilmington in the past, and many good people lost their money. The Trust Company is one bank which invites investigation. The officers of this bank do not only tell you it is good but they will buy all the stock you can find and will pay you 15 per cent. premium for it. The stock, premium and all must be entirely lost before a single depositor is in danger of losing one cent. Besides you are paid 4 per cent interest on your deposit.

"Make all the money you can,
Save all the money you can," and deposit it in the
WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

mar 6 tf

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF PROTRACTED ILL-health and because of the fact that I am unable at this time to give the proper care and attention to the business, I am compelled to offer the DAILY REVIEW for sale.

The paper is now in its 20th year of continued existence, has a good patronage and many warm friends and in the hands of an enterprising, intelligent young man can be made a very valuable property.

The Job Office of the paper is not included in the above offer, for after the paper is disposed of I expect to give my entire time and attention to that branch of the business.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL, which was established in 1844, and which is my weekly issue, is included in the above offer.

JOSH T. JAMES.

feb 21 tf